THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII—No. 74 PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

SECOND EDITION

L'EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE.

Grand Opening at Paris Yesterday.

Welcome from the Emperor.

Brilliant Scenes Inside the Building.

Dresses of the Distingue.

Complete Success of the Affair.

Telegrams by the Atlantic Cables

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

PARIS, Monday, April 1.—The great Paris Universal Exposition was formally opened this morning. The day was observed as a holiday by the entire population of the city. The morning dawned cloudily, but the sky cleared at an early hour, and by 10 o'clock in the forenoon the weather was most beautiful, like that enjoyed on a fine day of May in New York. The state of the weather may be taken indeed as typical of the Exhibition building, which is now in great confusion, but when fully completed will be one of the wonders of the world.

Viewed at a distance the building resembles a mammoth gasometer dressed with flags, but when entered it is found to be in every way convenient.

At 11 o'clock A. M. the doors were opened, and by the time of the Emperor's arrival there were five thousand persons inside. Outside, along the banks of the river Seine, and on all the hills and roads for miles around Paris, at least one hundred thousand people had assembled. There were eight thousand policemen on duty, and the order was excellent. Every carriage in Paris seems to be employed in journeys to and from the building.

The grounds of and around the Exposition building are in a lamentable state of confusion. Wagons and workmen were busy carting away the rubbish when the Emperor arrived. Heaps of dirt and straw and packing cases lay around or were temporarily thrown into the unfinished harbors and fancy cottages. Inside the building was the same scene—everywhere debris; not one-tenth of goods opened or arranged, but the French department, of course, in the best order; next to that the Russian, and third the English; all the other departments not ready.

The American department is one of the most incomplete, and the Commissioners, exhibitors, and Americans generally in the city are much dissatisfied with Commissioner Beckwith, who appears totally inefficient. The only department in operation is the restaurants, but even here the Americans are behindhand. The only goods which have been damaged on the voyage are American.

At 1 o'clock the invited guests assembled in the art gallery, where America made a fine show, many fine pictures being exhibited and well hung, but the English display was much greater. When the guests gathered, however, the superiority of the American ladies was conceded. They were the belles of the day.

A brilliant company blazing with diamonds and orders filled the central hall to welcome the Emperor and Empress, who came precisely at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The crowd outside the building was good natured but not demonstrative towards them. No cheers greeted the imperial party. They drove up a long avenue covered with a velvet canopy of green and gold, decorated with flags and lined with soldiers. They alighted at a splendid pavilion specially built for the Emperor.

The Emperor immediately reappeared; and gave his arm to the Empress, and proceeded on foot to the main door. During the imperial progress full bands played the national airs. The cheering now grew louder, the Americans and English present leading with hearty "hurrahs," and Turks, Japanese, Italians, Prussians, Germans, and French joining in the different styles peculiar to their several countries.

The Emperor and Empress bowed repeatedly to the crowd as they ascended the platform which runs around the machine gallery. The Emperor wore a plain evening dress, with a scarf of the Legion of Honor, and carried a heavy cane. He looked smiling, but pale and fatigued. The Empress was robed in black silk, and looked in fine health. The Prince Imperial and Prince Napoleon were not present. The Princess Clothilde wore a brown velvet dress, powdered with gold.

A distinguished party of Senators and Ministers formed an escort for the Imperial party.

Prince Leuchtenburg represented Russia.

The members of the Diplomatic Corps accredited to the French Court, clothed in uniform, had special seats reserved for them at the opening scene, but they were completely hidden from view.

Preceded by the Chamberlain, the party passed round the entire gallery, nearly a mile long. The different national commissions stood on a platform over the sections allotted to their countries. Turks, Japanese, Russians, Moors, Tunisians, and Persians wore their full national costumes.

The Emperor spoke a few words to each commission, but at the American department he stopped with the Empress and bowed to the crowd, who were cheering heartily. Half an hour was consumed in this tour. Then the cortege descended and passed through the art and a few other galleries, and at 3 o'clock returned to the palace.

The Exposition will not be ready till May. One-half of all the space is allotted to France, and that is not complete. The English are very strong in machinery, beating the Americans in that department. England being near Paris accounts in a great measure for this.

There is nothing like so many strangers here as were expected. The number of Americans is not much greater than usual every season.

Prices have gone up fearfully. The hotels raise their prices fifty per cent. after this week. It is useless to come to see the Exposition before May.

The Masons and the Paris Exhibition.

The following circular has been issued by the Master Masons of the Grand Orient de France;—

GRAND ORIENT DE FRANCE, SUPREME COUNCIL FOR FRANCE AND THE FRENCH POSSESSIONS, PARIS, March 1, 1867.—To the Foreign Masonic Powers, the Lodges placed under their direction, and the Lodges Corresponding with the Grand Orient de France:—

VERY DEAR BRETHREN:—The Grand Orient of France will this year celebrate the summer solstice by a festival and a banquet, to take place on the 15th of June next. At that time the Master Masons, or representatives from all the lodges corresponding with the Grand Orient of France, will hold a general assembly in Paris, as it is expected that the International Exhibition will bring to that city, from all quarters of the globe, a large number of Freemasons. The Grand Orient of France sees in this exceptional circumstance a favorable opportunity of strengthening the ties which unite the scattered members of the Masonic family, and it thinks that alongside of the festival of industry it would be well to celebrate that of the brotherhood. It therefore invites Freemasons of every order to cooperate with it in giving to this festival a universal character. Such a meeting of men from all parts of the world, speaking different languages, of different manners and customs, but animated with the same sentiment—the sentiment of brotherhood—will, in truth, be a very imposing spectacle. I have not the slightest doubt, very dear brethren, that this idea of the Grand Orient of France will be appreciated, and that Freemasons will come forward and respond to this appeal. The greater their gathering the more numerous will be the links of the chain which binds them together, and the more brilliant will their festivities be. I pray you, very dear brethren, to make this communication as public as possible. Accept the assurances of my esteem and fraternal affection. MELLINET,

Grand Master of the Masonic Order in France.

The following general instructions are attached to the circular:—The proceedings in connection with the festival will commence at 2 o'clock, and the banquet at half-past 8. Subscriptions, which have been fixed at twenty francs (sixteen shillings), to be sent to the Secretariat du Grand Orient de France, rue Cadet 16, a Paris. These subscriptions will be received up till May 2 for the lodges of the Continent and Algeria, and May 15 for all other lodges. This is necessary in order to allow those who have charge of the arrangements to know how many subscribers may be expected. Ordinary evening dress is *de rigueur*. N. B.—One of the halls of the Grand Orient will be placed the disposal of foreign Masons while the Exhibition continues, and every possible means will be taken to afford information to those brethren who may require it.

WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, April 2.

Movement to Test the Constitutionality of the Military Reconstruction Act.

It is in contemplation by several Southern men, now in Washington, assisted by eminent legal advisers, to test the constitutionality of the Military Reconstruction act, by bringing an issue directly before the Supreme Court at its present term. The proper documents have already been drawn up and have been duly signed by the petitioners, praying an injunction against General Pope, commanding one of the Southern Military Districts, and against Andrew Johnson, a citizen of Tennessee and President of the United States, restraining them from enforcing said act on the ground that it is unconstitutional, and therefore void and of no effect. It is not improbable that on Friday next, which is known as motion day in the Supreme Court, the application for this injunction will be made, though the counsel who have been applied to have not yet given their opinion as to the feasibility of the step. Reverdy Johnson maintains that the motion for an injunction will be denied at once, on the ground that the Supreme Court has not original jurisdiction in such a case. In his opinion the case will have to come up from a lower tribunal on appeal before the highest court in the land can take cognizance of it. Other legal authority consulted to-day assumes the ground that the injunction is asked for by citizens of the United States, and not by the State governments, and that, therefore, original jurisdiction in the case does not lie under section second, article third of the Constitution. Should there be a concurrence of opinion among constitutional lawyers against this question of jurisprudence, the gentlemen praying for the injunction may not present it to the Supreme Court, but will await a case now being made up in Alexandria, Virginia, which will come up through the District Court of this State on a regular appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. All of the executives of the ten Southern States but three have been consulted, and give their consent to any proceeding that will test the constitutionality of the Reconstruction act. Governor Patton, of Alabama, however, declines to take any action in the premises, and is represented as being in favor of the law.

The Russian American Treaty.

The Russo-American treaty for the conveyance of the Russian American and the Russian Archipelago to the United States Government was extensively discussed in the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations yesterday, but no conclusion was reached thereon. The Committee will probably report on the subject on Wednesday. The action of the Senate is problematical. Being a piece of Mr. Seward's diplomacy gives it no particular favor in that body, though a number of leading Radicals, including Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, favor the project. There are not wanting those, however, who promptly assail it as a "job." But they are principally persons who, if it really was a "job," would scramble and quarrel over their share of plunder. The great commercial advantages are universally admitted, and shrewd diplomats and financiers regard it as of great importance to this country that, having substantially lost the commerce of the Atlantic, it should promptly seize all the commercial resources of the Pacific. As far as heard from, no member of the British or any other Legation has yet committed suicide because of the development of this plan.

Personal.

Hon. Sylvester Mowry, of Arizona, is in Washington, looking after Arizona and Mexican affairs.

Registration of Colored Voters.

The registry of voters in the Third Ward commenced yesterday. In this, as in the First and Second Wards, the registered blacks largely preponderate over the whites, thus affording unmistakable indications that, owing to the apathy of the whites, the blacks will control the next municipal election.

The Public Debt.

The monthly debt statement for April 1 will be issued at the close of the present week. It will show a reduction in the aggregate amount of the national debt of $15,000,000. It will also show that the conversions of seven-thirties for the month have been very heavy, and that the coin balance in the Treasury will be even slightly increased, notwithstanding the sales and heavy interest payments during the month. The amount of contraction is not determined upon by the Secretary.

The Union Pacific Railway.

The investigation ordered by the House on Saturday last regarding the Union Pacific Railway Company is based upon the memorial of Edward Larned, Esq., of New York, and relates entirely to that branch of the road known as the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, and formerly as the Leavenworth, Pawnee, and Western Railroad Company. The Omaha line is in no manner affected by it.

A Bill Not Signed.

The only bill which was not signed by the President was a bill placing certain regiments of Missouri troops on the same footing, as regards bounty, etc., with other volunteers. It was passed in time, but being mislaid in a Senator's desk, did not reach the President. The Missouri delegation having urged the President to sign it, the Cabinet will to-morrow consider the novel question of the President's power to do so under these peculiar circumstances.

The Connecticut Election.

Secretary Welles received a lengthy despatch from Coenecticut last night, giving the particulars and the figures of the election held yesterday in that State, to the effect that the Democrats had carried the Governor and three Congressmen, viz., in the First, Second, and Fourth Districts, the Third being in doubt. One despatch says Deming, Republican, is defeated by 200; another says P. T. Barnum is defeated by 105.

CONNECTICUT.

THE ELECTION YESTERDAY.

Complete Democratic Triumph—James E. English Chosen Governor—Three Democratic Congressmen Returned, Etc. Etc.

HARTFORD, April 2.—The following are the names of the State officers and Congressmen elected yesterday:—

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—James E. English.
Lieutenant-Governor—Ephraim H. Hyde.
Secretary of State—Leverett F. Pease.
Treasurer—Edward S. Mosele
Comptroller—Jesse Olney.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

District.
1. Richard D. Hubbard (Dem.)
2. Julius Hotchkiss (Dem.).
3. H. H. Starkweather (Rep.).
4. William H. Barnum (Dem.).

News from Democrat c Sources.

REJOICINGS OVER THE VICTORY—GREAT DEMONSTRATIONS IN NEW HAVEN—ENGLISH'S MAJORITY 1000.

NEW HAVEN, April 2—1 A. M.—Connecticut is redeemed! There is a terrific crack in the iceberg. New Haven is wild with excitement. Chapel street is lit up with immense bonfires, and crowds are cheering on all sides.

A great crowd remains in front of the *Register* office, and "won't go home till morning." The radicals slunk away from their offices to their homes about 9 o'clock. One hundred guns will be fired as soon as the returns are complete. The streets, from one end of the city to the other, resound with cheers.

The returns from every part of the State give almost invariable conservative gains. Every town of New London county thus far heard from gives considerable conservative gains. It is the same all over the State. The tide is all one way.

English's majority will probably exceed one thousand. New Haven did nobly in giving 1800 majority for English, and electing L. W. Sperry Mayor. Even the Second Ward, a Republican stronghold, was carried by the Democrats.

Three Democratic Congressmen out of the four are elected. Deming, the present radical Congressman, Professor Northrop, and P. T. Barnum are defeated. Barnum has run away behind his ticket. The Republicans lose in Fairfield, where he lives, and in Bridgeport he runs 148 behind his ticket.

The despatches from Fairfield and Litchfield counties are few and far between. They are silent and glum. Last year, when the news was different, we got abundant despatches from these counties. In Norwalk P. T. Barnum runs 51 behind Hawley.

The Republicans are even willing to concede that the Democrats have the State Senate.

The Vote for Congressmen.

The returns for Congressmen are incomplete, but estimating the vote of each District by the figures at hand the result is as follows:—

FIRST DISTRICT.

	1867.		1863.	
County.	*Hubbard (D.)*	*Deming (R.)*	*Dem.*	*Rep.*
Hartford	9285	8936	6379	8306
Tolland	256	338	1654	2413
Total	9631	9274	8033	10619

Majority for Hubbard, 357.

SECOND DISTRICT.

	1867.		1865.	
County.	*Hotchkiss. Dem.*	*Northrup. Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Rep.*
Middlesex	237	1018	2278	3093
New Haven	10,785	8491	7243	8233
Total	11,022	9509	9521	11,236

Majority for Hotchkiss, 1513.

THIRD DISTRICT.

	1867.		1865.	
County.	*Martin (D.)*	*Starkweather (R).*	*Dem.*	*Rep.*
New London	1585	2094	3868	5155
Windham	70	1253	1281	3411
Total	1655	2347	4349	8566

Majority for Starkweather, 1692.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

	1867.		1865.	
County	*W. H. Barnum (D.).*	*P. T. Barnum (R.).*	*Dem.*	*Rep.*
Fairfield	3927	3308	5334	6862
Litchfield	985	627	3778	4885
Total	4612	4025	9112	11,747

Majority for W. H. Barnum, 587.

The State Legislature.

The Senate elected last year was composed of eight Democrats and thirteen Republicans; this year the Democrats have elected nine members sure, and possibly eleven, the result in the Twelfth and Sixteenth Districts being doubtful. Subjoined are the names of the Senators elected:—

Dist.	*Dist.*
1. George Beach, D.*	12. Robert Swartwout, D.
2. Robert B. Morrison, D.	13. Amos J. Gallup, R.
3. Jaffrey O. Phelps, D.	14. William H. Chandler, R.
4. James Gallagher, D.	15. Robert H. Pierpont, R.
5. Isaac T. Rogers, D.	16. Seth B. Logan, D.
6. Whitney Elliott, R.	17. Miles T. Granger, D.
7. Erasmus D. Avery, R.	18. Horace Johnson, D.
8. Thomas A. Clark, R.	19. Cornelius Brainerd, D.
9. E. D. Brockway, R.	20. F. A. Converse, D.
10. Charles R. Clarke, D.	21. A. R. Goodrich, R.
11. Peter B. Cornell, D.	

RECAPITULATION.

Democrats	12
Republicans	9

The returns of the vote for members of the House of Representatives are quite meagre, but they will show, without doubt, substantial Democratic gains, and probably a Democratic majority.

THE ELECTION IN OHIO.

Republican Gains in Cincinnati and Dayton.

CINCINNATI, April 2.—The full returns from all the wards give Charles F. Wilsbock (Union) for Mayor, 4400 majority. The average majority for the whole Republican ticket is about 5000, showing a Republican gain of about 1500 over the last fall election for Council.

The returns show that fourteen Republicans and five Democrats are elected, showing a gain of one Democratic Councilman.

The new Council will stand twenty-six Unionists and ten Democrats. The total vote of the city is about 24,000, or 6000 less than last fall.

DAYTON, OHIO, April 2.—The whole Republican ticket was elected in this city. The average majority is four hundred, being a Republican gain, but the Democrats gain two Councilmen.

—The Freedmen's Bureau thus far has expended about $10,000,000. Add to this the army pay of its officials and the Government stores used, and the institution has cost about $12,000,000.

FROM EUROPE TO-DAY.

This Morning's Commercial Advices—The Noon Report.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, April 2—Noon.—Consols for money, 91; Erie Railroad shares, 39¼; Illinois Central, 78¼; United States Five-twenties, 75.

FRANKFORT, April 2—Noon.—U. S. Bonds, 78.

LIVERPOOL, April 2—Noon.—Cotton dull and inactive; the sales will be about 8000 bales; Middling Uplands, 13d.; Middling Orleans, 13¼d. Breadstuffs are unchanged. Provisions—Beef is firm at 125s.; other articles are unchanged. Produce—Ashes have declined to 33s. 6d. Pig Iron has advanced to 52s. No alteration in the quotations of other articles.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Arrest of Two Brothers Charged with Murdering a Knight Templar.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, April 2.—Two brothers named Gorsuch have been arrested here, charged with murdering Knight Templar Welsh, of Washington city, on the evening after laying the corner stone of the Masonic Temple in this city. Circumstances are strong against them. One of them is a sergeant in the army.

Judge Martin this morning dismissed the injunction case to prevent an election, on the ground that he had no jurisdiction.

Fire in Montgomery County.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

NORRISTOWN, April 2.—Last Sunday afternoon the barn attached to the County Poor House was burned to the ground. Twenty-six cows and two yoke of oxen were burned to death, and the loss was otherwise heavy. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 2.—Stocks excited. Five-twenties, of 1862, 109½; do. 1862, 107½; do. 1864, 108½; new issue, 107¼; Ten-forties, 98⅛; Seven-thirties, first issue, 106; all others, 105⅝. Gold, 134¼. Canton Company, 40½; Cumberland preferred, 31½; Western Union Telegraph, 41⅝; New York Central, 105⅞; Erie Railroad, 57⅞; Hudson River, 136½; Reading, 102½; Michigan Central, 107½; Michigan Southern, 72¾; Illinois Central, 115½; Cleveland and Toledo, 129; Chicago and Rock Island, 91¾; Northwestern, 35⅝; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94¾; Virginia 6s, 61; Missouri 6s, 93¼.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The April term was commenced yesterday in all the Courts except the Supreme Court and Court of Common Pleas. The former adjourned yesterday for the season; in the latter the jury trials for the March term were taken up. The United States Circuit Court was to-day occupied with miscellaneous motions, and will resume jury trials on Thursday. The Court of Quarter Sessions, after receiving the return of the Grand Jury yesterday, finding no cases ready for trial, adjourned until to-morrow.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Stroud.—Although this court was well attended to-day, it was found rather difficult to find a case ready for trial. In the course of the forenoon the following was the only case disposed of:—

Richard S. Mark Hill vs. James E. McCalla. An action on a book account. No defense. Verdict for plaintiff, $221·23.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Sharswood.—The same difficulty in getting the business of the court started was found as in No. 1.

Joseph Gill vs. Henry Chapman. An action on a book account. No defense. Verdict for plaintiff, $268·81.

John McDowell vs. Gillender & Bennett. An action of trover and conversion. The allegation was that plaintiff leased to defendants a nickel factory in Kensington. At the time of the leasing the plaintiff left on the premises a lot of machinery and manufacturing material valued at $5225; and when he made a demand upon the defendants for these articles, they refused to give them up. On trial.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Peirce.—The City of Philadelphia, to use, vs. Burgin. An action to recover for paving alleged to have been done in front of defendant's property. Defense, that the wrong property was notified, as that of defendant was not indebted to the city for paving. On trial.

Guarantee for an Actress's Engagements.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Before Judge Betts.—Mark Smith and Lewis Baker vs. R. E. Brewster.—The plaintiffs claim that the defendant, a resident of California, is indebted to them in the sum of $4295·48, as surety or guarantee upon a contract, in writing, entered into between the plaintiff and one Miss Sallie A. Hinckley, for the performance by her of an agreement by which she was indebted to the plaintiffs in that sum; that the said Sallie A. Hinckley has left the State of New York and gone to the State of California, and has refused to fulfil her agreement to pay said indebtedness. The defendant Brewster was arrested on a warrant of *ne exeat*, and was yesterday afternoon brought before Judge Betts, who committed him for examination.—*N. Y. World.*

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, April 2, 1867.

The Stock Market was very dull this morning, and prices were weak and unsettled. In Government bonds there was no material change to notice. 107¼ was bid for July, 1865, 5-20s; 109½ for 1862 5-20s; 109 for 6s of 1881; 98 for 10-40s; and 105⅛@105⅝ for June and August 7·30s. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold 101¼, and old do. at 97¾, no change.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 51¼, a slight decline; Pennsylvania Railroad at 55⅜@55½, a slight decline; Lehigh Valley at 59, interest off, no change; and Northern Central at 45, no change; 32½ was bid for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 30½ for Catawissa preferred; 54½ for Philadelphia and Baltimore; and 28½ for Philadelphia and Erie.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 65 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 20 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 28 for Spruce and Pine; 72 for West Philadelphia; and 14½ for Hestonville.

Canal shares were firmly held. 22 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 53½ for Lehigh Navigation; 120 for Morris Canal preferred; and 15½ for Susquehanna Canal.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. 103 was bid for Seventh National; 153 for Philadelphia; 136½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 56 for Commercial; 100 for Northern Liberties; 100 for Southwark; 106½ for Kensington; 93 for Western; 32½ for Manufacturers'; 100 for Tradesmen's; and 68¾ for City.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 134⅛; 11 A. M., 134⅛; 12 M., 134⅛; 1 P. M., 134⅛, an advance of ⅛ on the closing price last evening.

—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company, held yesterday, a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., and an extra dividend of ten per cent. was declared on the capital stock, payable to the stockholders or their representatives on and after the 11th inst.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Money continues in active demand at 7 per cent., and this rate is freely paid on Government stocks for large amounts. In commercial paper little doing, and full rates are paid. Best bills are quoted 7@7½, and second grade 8 and 10 per cent.

"At the Board to-day a resolution was passed providing for a continuous call of Government securities. This call is to be held in a separate room in the Stock Exchange Building. A committee was appointed to set the new plan in operation with as little delay as possible. In regard to the terms of admission, it is proposed to apply the principle adopted in the Lower Hall, and to admit to dealings in this new Government room various responsible firms which are unconnected with the Stock Exchange."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$400 5-20s,'65,cp	109	100 sh Read R	51⅛
$4000 City 6s, New	101⅛	100 sh Penna R	55⅜
$3500 do. Old	97⅜	100 do	55⅜
$1000 New Jersey 6s	101⅜	9 do	55⅞
$1000 N Penna 6s	89	2 sh N Cent	45
$800 Lehigh 6s '84	89¾		

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 109@109¼; do., 1862, 109⅛@109⅜; do., 1864, 107¼@107⅝; do., 1865, 108@108⅛; do., 1865, new, 107⅛@107½; do. 5s, 10-40s, 97⅞@98¼; do. 7·30s, August, 105¼@106⅛; do., June, 105⅛@105¼; do., July, 105¼@105¾; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 18@18¼; do., July, 1864, 17¼@17⅝; do., August, 1864, 17@17¼; do., October, 1864, 16@16⅛; do., December, 1864, 15@15⅛; do., May, 1865, 12⅛@12½; do., August, 1865, 11⅛@11⅜; do., September, 1865, 10⅛@11⅛; do., October, 1865, 10⅛@10⅜. Gold, 134⅛@134⅜.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 109@109¼; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 109¼@109½; do., 1864, 107⅜@107⅝; do., 1865, 108@108⅛; do. new, 107⅛@107½; 5s, 10-40s, coupon, 97¼@98⅛; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 105⅜@106; do., 2d series, 105¼@105½; 3d series, 105¼@105½. Compounds, December, 1864, 14¼@15⅛. Gold, 134⅛@134⅜.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, April 2.—There is a steady demand for Cloverseed at full prices; sales of new at $10·50@11 ℔ 64 lbs. Timothy ranges from $3 25 to $3·56. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at $3@3·05.

No. 1 Quercitron Bark is scarce and in fair request; we quote at $40 ℔ ton.

There is not much doing in Flour, there being no demand except from the home consumers, who operate very cautiously; sales of 4@500 bbls., including superfine at $8·25@9, extras at $9·50@10·50, Northwestern extra family at $11·50@13·50, Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family at $11·75@14·25, and fancy brands at $14·50@17·50, according to quality. Rye Flour is quiet, with small sales at $7·25@7·50. Nothing doing in Corn Meal, and prices are nominal.

The market is very poorly supplied with wheat, and prime lots are in good demand, but common grades are not much inquired after; sales of 800 bushels Pennsylvania red at $3·15@3·25; and 2000 bushels California on private terms. Rye ranges from $1·45 to $1·50. Corn is in moderate request, and prices are rather weak; sales of 3000 bushels in store and from the cars at $1·10; and 5500 bushels afloat at $1·11. Oats are quiet; small sales at 68@70c. for Pennsylvania.

Whisky—The "contraband" article is selling at $1@1·20.

A MONTANA REGIMENT.—A regiment of mounted rifles will soon be organized in Montana, under the immediate auspices and encouragement of General Meagher, to be known as the Mountain Mounted Rifles. It is the purpose of General Meagher to turn over to the Mounted Rifles the fine stand of arms and the large supply of ammunition delivered to him last fall by Colonel Sawyer. The regiment will be thoroughly organized and equipped.

THE RICH AND THE POOR.—The Bishop of London is endeavoring to organize a visitation of the poor by the aristocracy of London. The *Telegraph* pays a tribute to the women who visited the hospitals during the cholera epidemic last summer. It says:—"Ministers' wives, peers' daughters, and ladies of high degree, coming from safe luxurious homes, went among the dying and the dead, and in great measure stayed the plague by their presence. The Bishop says he does not know what should have been done without those admirable helpmates."

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....APRIL 2.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....46 | 11 A. M.....56 | 2 P. M.....58

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque A. M. Gray, Genn, Marseilles, Warren Gregg & Morris.
Barque Adelaide, Conover, Marseilles, L. Westergaarde & Co.
Brig Haze, Hall, Portland, Captain.
Schr Kodash, Travers, Alexandria, J. F. Justus.
Schr Effort, Higgins, Gloucester, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr T. Long, Tunnell, Frankfort, J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Sewell, Bennett, Indian River, J. Barratt.
Schr Onward, Evans, do do.
Schr D. S. Merriman, Tracy, Indian River, Bacon, Collins & Co.
Schr R. E. Pecker, Sherman, Boston, Mershon & Cloud.
Schr Mechanic, Cook, Salem, A. G. Cattell & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Chase, Harding, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co. Below the Brandywine exchanged signals with a herm. brigs showing white burgee, with small red border, with letters Mary C, bound up; between the Ledge and Pea Patch, passed one ship, two barques, and nine brigs at anchor, supposed all bound to Philadelphia.

Brig Abby Ellen, Foss, 8 days from Savannah, with lumber to captain.

Br. brig Alma Jane, Flynn, from St. Martins, via Bermuda, with salt and sulphur to Madeira & Cabada.

Schr A. E. Valentine, Hutchinson, 18 days from Trinidad, with sugar and molasses to S. W. Welsh.

Schr B. C. Scribner, Burgess, 17 days from Trinidad, with molasses to S. & W. Welsh.

Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, 1 day from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., April 1.—The pilot-boat Moses H. Grinnell reports the following vessels having passed in the Capes, for Philadelphia:—Ship Admiral, from Baltimore; barque Glasgow, from London; brig Despatch, from Messina; and brig Isabel.

The schr J. S. and L. C. Adams, from Philadelphia for Sagua, went to sea yesterday. Wind W.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Peruvian, Glover, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, sailed from Boston this morning.

Barques Tubal Cain, Durkee, and Union, Heard, for Philadelphia, were loading at Trinidad 22d ult.

Brig Cheviot, Whitney; Fidelia, Stone, and E. Allen, Allen, for Philadelphia, were loading at Trinidad 23d ultimo.

Brig S. V. Merrick, Norden, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cardenas 23d ult.

Brig J. R. Kirby, Outerbridge, hence, at Trinidad 22d ult.

Schrs B. F. Folsom, Orlando, and M. G. Farr, Moloy, for Philadelphia, were loading at Trinidad 22d ult.

Schr W. N. Thomas, hence, at Key West 22d ult.

Schr Gilbert Green, Westcott, hence, at Pawtucket 30th ult.

Schr J. Baxter, Baxter, for Philadelphia, sailed from Portland 29th ult.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

FORTRESS MONROE, April 2.—Arrived, steamship Grenada, towing the disabled steamship Sea Gull, from Charleston for Baltimore. The Grenada sailed for New York this morning.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Arrived, steamship Saxonia, Haack, from Hamburg.

Steamship H. Chauncey, Gray, from Aspinwall.

Steamship Rapidan, Eaton, from New Orleans.

Steamship Gen. Grant, Couch, from New Orleans.

Steamship Nightingale, from New Orleans.

Ship Charger, Hatch, from Hong Kong.

Ship Panther, Johnson, from Manila.

Ship Colorado, Freeman, from Calcutta.

Ship D. Brown, Nichols, from Callao.

Ship Freedom, Bradley, from London.

Barque Guilia, Pedone, from Palermo.

Brig S. Brown, Matthews, from Havre.

Returned, ship Brewster, Collins, for San Francisco, returned leaky.

Cleared, steamships Costa Rica, Furber, Shanghae; New York, Maury, Aspinwall; ships Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Norman, Liverpool; Fleetwood, Stover; San Francisco; barque Eulalia, Westerlund, Hamburg.

GRAND WALL STREET OPERATION.

Recent Arrest of Noted Brokers—Leonard Huyck and Joseph B. Stewart in Limbo—They Are Charged With Conspiring to Defraud the United States Government—The Erie Stock Pools—The Sequel to the Collapse of the Merchants' Bank of Washington, Etc. Etc.

From the N. Y. Papers.

The announcement that Daniel Drew, the noted Wall street stock operator, had been arrested on the previous day, at the suit of Joseph B. Stewart, and held to bail in the sum of a quarter of a million dollars, created considerable comment among the "bulls and bears" of the various menageries in the neighborhood of Trinity Church and the Custom House. James Fisk, Jr., and William Belden, brokers, were also arrested at the same time, and held in the sum of $50,000 each. The complaint contains also the names of Emmett D. Burr, Leonard Huyck, Andrew McKinley, George W. Wiley, H. Henry Baxter, Henry Cohen, William C. Dornin, and Samuel W. Bocock as co-defendants, and sets forth that on the 9th day of January, 1867, Joseph R. Stewart obtained a judgment against Leonard Huyck for the sum of $177,597·69, as the amount of certain dealings and transactions between them. Upon this judgment an execution was issued against the personal and real property belonging to Huyck, but was returned by the Sheriff unsatisfied, as no property belonging to Huyck could be found in the county of New York. The transactions out of which the liability arose existed prior to November, 1865, and of the amount due it is claimed by Stewart that upwards of $50,000 was obtained by Huyck by the appropriation of certain securities intrusted to the latter gentlemen's safekeeping, and which he used for the purpose of the joint operations of Huyck and others in the purchase and sale of Erie Railroad stock. In the month of November, 1865, an arrangement was effected between Burr, Drew, McKinley, Wiley, Cohen, Huyck, Baxter, Dornin, and Bocock, for the formation of a "pool" in Erie, and by the terms of this agreement, they "agreed to speculate jointly in ten thousand shares, or any part thereof, of the common stock of the Erie Railway Company," either to buy or sell, or both, as the case might be, the loss or profit to be divided *pro rata* upon the amount of stock bought and sold. The business to be done by Fisk & Belden, as brokers, subject to the order of E. D. Burr, was to furnish, for Drew and Burr, two thousand five hundred shares; Huyck, per Fisk and Belden, two thousand five hundred shares; Cohen and Baxter, one thousand shares each; and Wiley, Dornin, McKinley, and Bocock, five hundred shares each, making in the aggregate nine thousand shares. The stock was furnished, and it is alleged that Huyck, by the appropriation of the $50,000, was enabled to furnish at least 2500 shares of the Erie. The operations of the pool continued for about three months, and were controlled exclusively by Drew, though in the name of Burr; on the 29th of January, 1866, the stock in the pool amounted to 9300 shares, and a further covenant was then made in writing, by which the parties to the previous agreement consented, in consideration of $1, to place the 9300 shares of Erie in a common operation with Drew, to which he was to contribute upwards of 18,900 shares of the same stock. Drew was to buy and sell, or both, as the state of the market would warrant, for sixty days, the other parties to share, *pro rata*, in the profits or losses of the transactions in proportion as the 9300 shares might bear to the 18,900, other parties owning 8000 shares or less to be admitted into the venture and participate equally with the others in the results. Either or any of the parties, except Drew, were to be at liberty to buy and sell Erie on his own account outside of the common operation, and Burr was also relieved from all responsibility in the management of the "pool" existing under the first agreement. No "other parties" were ever admitted into the scheme, and it was confined to the parties named. It is alleged that the working of the first agreement, prior to the organization of project No. 2, had resulted in heavy profits to the persons in the "ring," and that "if Drew and Burr had conducted the operations and transactions honestly and fairly, and not deceitfully and fraudulently," these gains would have been largely in excess of what they were; that Fisk and Belden were then aware of the fraudulent and deceitful acts of Drew and Burr in reference to that agreement; and that Drew, with the knowledge and consent of Fisk, Burr, and Belden, for the purpose of inducing the parties to the first agreement to enter the second operation, made a private written contract with Baxter, agreeing to refund to him all his stock and interest in the enterprise, and guarantee him against any loss which might thereafter arise. The complaint also shows that there was no adjustment of the transactions under the first agreement, but that all the sales, purchases, and operations of that concern were merged into scheme No. 2, and carried on as an integral portion of that covenant, the parties participating in the results according to their proportions of stock invested. Huyck became a party to all these transactions under the agreements; and it is stated that Fisk and Belden, for the purpose of committing to Drew the control of Huyck's interests, concealed from him all knowledge of the secret contracts entered into by Drew and the others. Burr and Drew made large sales and purchases of the stock of the Erie Railway Company on account of the parties interested under the first agreement, as their brokers, the result of which is not exactly known, but Stewart charges that these operations were all profitable and successful, and that Huyck, on the 29th of January

private advantage to himself, by means of which a considerable decline in stock of the Erie Railroad took place, to the prejudice and pecuniary detriment of his associates. At the expiration of the sixty days during which Drew had control of the "pool" under the second contract, it is asserted he informed his associates in the "nice little arrangement" that he had successfully conducted the operations of the "pool," and had secured profits to the tune of about $220,000 to his chums, and that it was advisable that the agreement should be continued for a further period of sixty days under all the conditions of the original contracts. This proposition received the verbal assent of his associates, and it is charged in the complaint that he operated the stocks as formerly under this new covenant, employing other brokers than Fisk and Belden, and so concealing his transactions by fictitious names and otherwise, and thereby preventing his associates from tracing the results of his purchases and sales. In these operations it is alleged he realized profits to the amount of $2,000,000 and upwards, all of which gains, it is claimed, ought to be divided among the parties to the two agreements in proportion to the capital invested by them in the common enterprise, and no portion of which should accrue to him, for the reason that he failed to furnish any proportion of the aggregate stock, or to allow Fisk and Belden to keep the accounts of transactions. On the termination of the second written agreement, May 29, 1866, Huyck and his associates, it is urged, were entitled to an account of the full transactions and a delivery of their entire interest, including profits realized from the operations of the pool, and that they expected to receive the same, and demanded from Drew, Burr, Belden, and Fisk such an accounting. The latter gentleman, the plaintiff states, wholly neglected and refused to comply with this demand, but retained the entire capital, profits included.

The twentieth allegation of the complaint is to the effect that in the early part of June, 1866, Leonard Huyck had become insolvent, and that thereupon Fisk and Belden requested him to execute an assignment in writing of all his right, title, and interest in these Erie pools, which assignment was to be without any consideration, but for the purpose, as they then stated, of enabling them the more easily to settle with Drew the transactions above stated, and to protect the interests of Huyck and his associates. Huyck expressed an unwillingness to comply with this mild proposition, upon which Fisk and Belden again assured him that their object was only to protect the interests of himself and associates arising out of the transactions in Erie stock, and that by having such assignment they (Fisk and Belden) would be able to secure from Drew a more advantageous settlement, and would also secure to him (Huyck) a much larger sum than he could otherwise obtain. They next requested Huyck to agree that if, after making the assignment to them, they should succeed in making an advantageous settlement with Drew in his behalf, he would award them a handsome remuneration for their services. They also represented to him that in his present pecuniary condition it would be impracticable for him to secure from Drew the amount really due him, and that it was necessary that his rights and interests should be entrusted to some person who could enforce them, as they (Fisk and Belden) then proposed to do. No offer of purchase was made by these conscientious agents, and Huyck ultimately assented to the transfer, and, without receiving any compensation or consideration other than their assurances, signed some paper or written instrument, by the terms of which, for the nominal sum of one dollar, he transferred all his claim to or interest in the "pools of Erie."

The plaintiff, Stewart, insists that this assignment was, and is in all respects, fraudulent and void, for the reasons that Fisk & Belden were at that time the agents, factors, and brokers of Leonard Huyck, and had withheld from him all knowledge and information of his rights and interests in the transactions so transferred to them; that no equivalent was paid therefor, and that the same was, in law, fraudulent and void as against the plaintiff, Stewart, who was then, and still is, a creditor of Huyck. Stewart next alleges in his complaint the substance of the following letter:—

DANIEL DREW, Esq., New York:—

Dear Sir:—Please take notice that Leonard Huyck, on the 19th day of December, 1866, assigned, transferred, and delivered to me all his right, title, and interest of every name and nature, either at law or in equity, in and to any moneys deposited in the pool or operation in Erie Railway stock, in which yourself, E. D. Burr, said Leonard Huyck, Andrew McKinley, George W. Wiley, Henry Cohen, W. C. Dormin & Co., Henry Baxter, and Fisk & Belden are interested, under both of the agreements under which said pool or operation was carried on, and has also assigned, transferred, and delivered to me all his claims for any and all profits arising or growing out of said transactions of every name and nature. And you are hereby notified to settle with me, and with me alone, in regard to the interest of said Leonard Huyck in said operations, and that any payment made by you to another person will be claimed by me to be no payment as against me.

December 20, 1866. JOSEPH B. STEWART.

This transfer, it is claimed, was made in consideration of Huyck's indebtedness to Stewart in the sum of $176,900, and since that notification the plaintiff alleges that he has demanded a settlement of the affairs connected with the "pools," but no such payment has been made, or any portion of it; but that Fisk and Belden have combined and confederated with Daniel Drew to conceal the fraudulent transactions, and to enable him to retain possession of all the stock, etc., and have threatened that by means of the great wealth and pecuniary ability of Drew, and their co-operation with him in the transactions, they were able to set at defiance Stewart and all other parties who might seek to recover from Drew their interests in the operations; that Drew, Fisk, and Belden have converted the capital invested by Huyck to their own use; that McKinley, Wiley, Cohen, and Bocock have also each demanded of Drew, Fisk, Belden, and Burr an accounting of the transactions and the delivery of them of their capital and proportions of profits, but have been refused, and that the plaintiff Stewart has requested Wiley, Cohen, Dornin, Bocock, McKinley, and Baxter to unite with him in the prosecution of this suit, and that they have neglected and refused to do so, and pursuant to law are joined as defendants in the action. In consideration of this moderate category of offenses the plaintiff, Joseph B. Stewart, demands judgment in the sum of $300,000 and upwards as damages, and that for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of damages, capital, profits, etc., Burr, Drew, Fisk, and Belden be compelled, by order of the Court, to furnish a detailed account of all the transactions in relation to the pools of Erie Railway stock, of the proportions of capital and profits to which each of the parties to the agreements is entitled, and an order of arrest for Drew, Fisk, and Belden for their wrongful and deceitful acts.

The order of arrest has been granted, as already stated, and Drew furnished bail in the sum of $250,000, and Fisk and Belden in $50,000 each.

Annexed to the complaint is an affidavit by Joseph B. Stewart, vouching for the authority of all the allegations and certifying to the handwriting of the following letter, which is also appended, and is alleged to have been written by William Belden to W. C. Dornin:—

OFFICE OF FISK & BELDEN, 37 BROAD STREET,

NEW YORK, June 13, 1866.—Dear Willie—I am sorry to find that you are so far away as to make it necessary for me to write what I shall say, as it is not possible for me to make myself so well understood on paper. However, the matter should not, in justice to all concerned, be postponed any longer. So I will attempt to write what I would say, and must remark, in the outset, that if there is anything that you don't understand, please make a note of it, and I will explain when I see you. We have been old and fast friends, Willie; no one can prize friendship more than I have valued yours. I hope you will read this letter carefully, and know that I have always fully trusted you in every way as my very dear friend, and one to whom I owe integrity and good faith. We have made money. A turn in the market came, and we have had good and bad luck. I want you to know one thing. You helped me on my start in business. I made up my mind you should never lose a cent by or through me, and you never shall. You have felt aggrieved at the course I have taken as a member of the firm with regard to you and your interests. You have had ample reasons to think that so. So has every one in the pools. I think they all besides yourself understand matters and feel differently. I now want to explain to you, so that you may understand too. Follow me carefully, and when I am through judge for yourself. Almost immediately after the stock had been purchased for the second Erie pool (recollect the first pool stood at a profit), almost immediately, I say, Fisk and I discovered to a certainty that Daniel Drew and E. D. Burr were engaged in a cool, deliberate game to swindle and defraud those in the pools. We set up all night over it at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and make up our minds that we would take the following course—be quiet and say nothing, as we could say nothing that would benefit any one at the time. To have told the members of the pools the facts in our knowledge would have, of course, brought on difficulty at once, in which event Mr. Drew would probably at the most have to do nothing more than refund the original margins. The members of the pool would just have recovered what they put in, and would have gone from us, feeling that they had got their tails out of a trap, and would never have believed that Fisk & Belden were looking after their interests, to let Mr. Drew swindle them under our very eyes. We knew, Mr. Drew knew, so did Burr, they had been committing fraud, and were at the mercy of any one instituting an investigation. We knew that Mr. Drew could never get away from this, if we kept the facts for proof, so we saw that he would go on, and almost without doubt speculate and make money. We got the second paper signed, well knowing that if it did not result advantageously we could have Mr. Drew held on the original paper, and if we did, we could secure the profits accruing to those composing the pool. Matters might be improved—could not militate to the disadvantage of the pools. I would say here that Fisk and myself have acted throughout and entirely under the advice of D. D. Field, and are confident that what we now state to you is to be relied on. Mr. Drew has been speculating; has made a large amount of money. He intends to defraud the gentlemen in the pools out of their rights. We have stood here, having appeared to stand by Mr. Drew; who has taken it for granted that Fisk and I would help him through with his devilish schemes, as he could not very well swindle without Fisk and I knowing it; seeing in the outset that by remaining perfectly quiet we could put ourselves in a position to see and learn a great deal for the interests of the pools, provided Mr. Drew did not mistrust us. He never did, and does not now. Burr and he both believe that we are going to stand by and see you plundered. So we have had to keep up false appearances and suffer our friends to think ill of us here. Drew and Burr have had a speculative account here, and have lost a great deal of money on it; and now that the pool has had a profit they claim that those transactions were made for the account of the pool. Fisk and I are prepared to prove that they were not. Now, Willie, you ought to have a dividend of $50,000 for your interests. Mr. Drew has made an enormous amount of money. We have watched him carefully, and I think that Fisk and I will be able to recover a very large amount of the concern, if every one will back us right up. I have seen about every one but yourself. I want you to know that Fisk and I intended to show you gentlemen that as you intrusted your money to our keeping, to look after your interests, you shall all have it to the last cent that is due to you, and fear or favor to no one shall prevent. Messrs. McKinley, Wiley, Bird, Cohen, Sam Bocock, Moody, and Strasburger have all promised us that they will stand up behind us, and when we show fight, will make common cause.

Huyck's interest, or 2500 shares, belongs to us, Fisk and Belden. Daniel Drew gave General Baxter a written letter of guarantee to refund him his money and interest before the signing of the second paper, so as to influence the rest through the General, who was disposed to show fight at the time, so we don't care what the General does. Fisk and I knew that at the time. We said nothing, only this is one of the links in the chain of evidence. Fisk and I have them all down. Now, Willie, Fisk and I intend to stand right up for the right of the joint concern. Had I seen you I could have explained everything at greater length than I can on paper. We think we have done right, and I hope you will think so too. It has been hard, Willie, for me to know that you were grieved towards me. I love you as a friend—as my oldest and best friend—and I do hope you will see that I have tried to do right. You will see what a difficult place I was in. Fisk and I under advice pledged ourselves not to say a word to any one, but let every one talk; but it would have upset a great object if D. D. had mistrusted us. Now, one word between ourselves. Do judge me kindly, Willie, for the sake of Auld Lang Syne. Your wedding-day is approaching. There is no one who will feel so kindly towards you or whom I wish so much success as you. I hope you may be happy. I shall try to be at your reception. Now, no one will be there who wishes you better, or is more your friend. Please reply to this letter. The pool matter will be all settled very soon—perhaps in a week. Mr. Drew has stated that he was nearly ready, and matters approach a climax. Willie, he is the worst man I ever heard or read of. He will not escape this time. Be sure we shall make him disgorge. Mr. Field gives the case his most careful attention, and says that everything is all ready. This letter is of course confidential, and I would add that you may have heard that Zerger, Berry & Co. have come to grief in a private way. It is not known in the street. It was owing to their heavy speculations in gold, of which it seems they were short for a million at 125. Their trouble has cost us a good deal. Fisk had some of my money. Keep this to yourself. Of course he blistered me. I have just read this. I feel that I have not expressed myself as I should. Please write me a letter, and say what you think; and I hope when I see you up at H., on your wedding day, I shall be able to see you alone for a short time. Yours, ever,

WILLIAM BELDEN.

You might have invited me to your wedding, as well as to the reception.

Later Developments.

On Friday afternoon another bombshell was thrown among the "operators" in the shape of an order of arrest issued by the Supreme Court against Joseph B. Stewart and Leonard Huyck, fixing bail in each case at $200,000. The gentlemen were both quietly arrested and escorted to Ludlow street jail, where, as it is asserted that "misery invariably loves company," they are at present, doubtless endeavoring to console each other. *Sic transit gloria mundi.* On Saturday bail was offered in the case of Mr. Stewart, but his chivalric nature induced him to refuse its acceptance, unless Huyck could be released also.

The case of Stewart vs. Drew et al. developed the fact that Huyck had assigned to Stewart a claim upon what was denominated by its managers an "Erie Railway pool," carried on by Drew and associates, Huyck's interest being alleged to be $300,000.

The Government, ascertaining these facts, now wishes to make good its loss of about three-quarters of a million, sustained in May, 1866, through the failure of the Merchants' National Bank, at Washington, of which Huyck was President. After investigation, the Government claiming a priority of lien upon all the assets of the bank, proceedings were instituted, and Stewart and Huyck were arrested on a charge of conspiracy to defraud. Stewart's name appears on the certificate of organization of the Merchants' National Bank as a stockholder, having six hundred shares, worth $60,000. Mr. Stewart denies that he was ever connected as an officer or stockholder of the bank, and holds strong proof of that assertion, his name having been affixed to the certificate by one Oscar S. Stevens, during Mr. Stewart's absence from Washington. These facts were elicited on the investigation before the Committee on Banks and Banking, at Washington, in July, 1866.

This action is brought by the Government, through James C. Kennedy, Receiver of the Merchants' National Bank, plaintiff, against Leonard Huyck and Joseph B. Stewart, defendants.

THE AFFIDAVITS

upon which the orders of arrest were granted, upon application of Sterne Chittenden, of counsel, were made by H. R. Hulburd, Comptroller of the Currency, and set forth that deponent is the chief officer of the Bureau in the United States Treasury which is charged with the execution of the United States statute known as the National Currency act; that under the provisions of that act, and especially of section 50 thereof, he has, as such officer, general direction and knowledge of the affairs of the Merchants' National Bank of Washington; that in pursuance of his duties he has acquired a knowledge of the matters set forth in the affidavit, which is made in furtherance of the discharge of his duties as a public officer; that Leonard Huyck was, at and prior to February, 1866, an officer of the bank, and about that date, by embezzlement, in which Joseph B. Stewart was a participant, took into his possession and control moneys of the said bank, amounting to more than $200,000, in consequence of which it became necessary to appoint a receiver; that Huyck and Stewart have concealed, with intent to defraud said bank, what disposition was made of said moneys or their proceeds, which are in their present form and interest in a pool of Erie Railway stock conducted in the stock market of the city of New York by Daniel Drew and others; further, that Huyck and Stewart have assumed ownership and control of the proceeds, and are about to dispose of or transfer the same, with intent to defraud the same; that they allege that the interest is worth more than the said sum, and are endeavoring, by secret means, to reduce to possession the said interest, with intent to defraud the bank aforesaid; that Joseph B. Stewart was, until recently, resident of the District of Columbia, and has not since acquired a residence in the State of New York, although both he and Huyck are now in the city of New York; that in the organization certificate of said bank Joseph B. Stewart is named as a shareholder, and in the certificate of officers and directors is named as a director of said bank; and asks that an order of arrest against Huyck and Stewart be issued for such future relief as shall be awarded, with attachments against their property or assets alleged by them to be their property, if it shall appear to be deponent's duty in the discharge of his obligations in the premises to make application for such warrants.

These actions will be tried in the Supreme Court, and it is expected that some startling revelations will be made in reference to the "pool operations" in Wall street, as well as in relation to the collapse of the Merchants' National Bank at Washington.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of ROSANNA HUGHES, Deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of NELL McGLENSY, Executor of the last will and testament of ROSANNA HUGHES, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on FRIDAY, April 5, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 152 S. FOURTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
3 20tuthsSt* J. HOWARD GENDELL, Auditor.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Assigned Estate of WARNER F. FERGUSON.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of THOMAS GREENBANK, assignee of the estate of WARNER F. FERGUSON, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, April 8, at ½ past 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 32 S. THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
3 28thstu5t E. H. THARP, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of ELIZABETH MAHONEY, Deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle and adjust the account of ANDREW JOHANN, Administrator of the Estate of ELIZABETH MAHONEY, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on FRIDAY, April 12, A. D. 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of W. W. JUVENAL, Esq., No. 2, Mercantile Library Building, in the City of Philadelphia. 3 30 stuth5t

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of GEORGE H. WILSON, Deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ALBERT B. LINDERMAN and JACOB R. SENSEMEN, Executors under the will of George H. Wilson, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, April 10, A. D. 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of FURMAN SHEPPARD, Esq., No. 419 WALNUT Street, second-story front building, in the city of Philadelphia. 3 30 stuth5t

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IRISH LINEN SHEETINGS,
FRENCH LINEN SHEETINGS,
PILLOW LINEN,
CRUMB CLOTHS, 3 AND 4 YARDS WIDE,
STAIR LINENS FROM 14 TO 36 INCHES IN WIDTH,
LADIES' AND GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS
LINEN LAWNS AND CAMBRICS,
LINEN DUCKS AND DRILLS,
LINEN FOR FURNITURE COVERS,
ETC. ETC. ETC.

Power-Loom Table Linen.

Just received, over 200 pieces Power-Loom Table Linen, and selling at a heavy reduction.

GEORGE MILLIKEN,

IMPORTER OF LINEN GOODS,

1 5 thstu3mrp] No. 828 ARCH STREET.

OPENING.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

No. 902 CHESNUT STREET,

WILL OPEN

HIS PARIS STYLES

IN

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,

TUESDAY, APRIL 2. [3 30 3t

DRESS MAKING

PROMPTLY EXECUTED

UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF LADIES OF EXPERIENCE IN VARIOUS EUROPEAN CAPITALS, AS WELL AS IN LEADING ESTABLISHMENTS OF THIS CONTINENT.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

2 23 stuth2mrp No. 920 CHESNUT Street.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT,

HAVE JUST OPENED

A large lot of Bird-Eye Linen, at 28 cents per yard,
Yard wide Bird-Eye Linen, 40 and 50 cents.
Fine Quality Bird-Eye Linens and Scotch Diaper,
A cheap lot of Table Linens, 37½ and 55 cents.
Bleached and Unbleached Table Linens.
Bargains in Napkins and Towels.
Best makes Shirting Linens.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

Soft finish Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsooks.
Swiss Muslins and Victoria Lawns.
Plaid and Stripe Muslins.
White Piques, very cheap.
Marseilles, Honeycomb and Lancaster Quilts.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslins, etc.
Bargains in Black Alpacas, Colored Alpacas, and Mohairs.
Fine quality French Percales.
A large assortment of Hosiery and Gloves; Ladies' and Gents' Handkerchiefs; Gents' Neck Ties, Shirt Fronts, Suspenders, etc.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets.

N. B.—Jouvin's Kid Gloves, $1·25 per pair. Hoop Skirts, best quality, steel. 10 22

SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS

FOR DRESSES, MANTILLAS, ETC.,

RICH GROS GRAINS,
DRAPE DE FRANCE,
GROS PARISIENNE,
LYONS TAFFETAS,
POULT DE SOIES,

F THE MANUFACTURE OF BONNET AND PONSON, IN ALL GRADES AND WIDTHS.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

2 25 stuth2mrp No. 920 CHESNUT Street

PARIS.—AU PAGE, No. 16 RUE VIVIENN Bottom of the Court Yard, on the left first floor. SPECIALTY FOR SILKS, MANTLES, HAUTES NOUVEAUTES 2 20t

DRY GOODS.

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229

NORTH NINTH STREET,

ABOVE RACE,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

One case Water Twist Bleached Muslins, 20 cents per yard.
Bleached Muslins, 12½, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22, 25 cents, etc.
Yard-wide Bleached Muslin, 15 cents.
Pillow-case Muslin, 1¼ yard wide, 25 cents.
10-4 Bleached Sheeting.
Williamsville, Wamsutta, Semper Idem, Amoskeag, Forrestdale, Superior Shirting, etc. etc.
Best makes of Unbleached Muslins.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

FROM RECENT AUCTION SALES.

Nainsook Muslins, 31, 37½, 45, and 50 cents.
Plaid Nainsooks, 25, 31, 37½, 50 cents, etc.
Soft Finish Cambrics, 37½, 45, 50, and 60 cents.
Fine Victoria Lawns, 37, 45, 50, 60, and 65 cents.
Very fine Swiss Mulls, cheap.
Job lot Shirred Muslins, 75 cents, worth $1.
Very fine Striped Nainsooks.
Bargains in Linen Handkerchiefs from Auction.
Boys' Bordered Linen Hdkfs., 12½ cents.
Ladies' and Gents' Plain Linen Hdkfs.
Gents' Colored and Bordered Hdkfs., etc. etc.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, etc.
All-wool and Domet Flannels, cheap.
Linen Shirt Fronts, our own make.
Delaines, Calicoes, Black Alpacas, etc. etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

2 23] NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET.

SPRING ASSORTMENT

OF

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

LINEN, COTTON, AND WOOLLEN GOODS,

For Household Use, at Reduced Prices,

SUCH AS

LINEN SHEETINGS, PILLOW LINENS, BAGASK TABLE CLOTHS, 2 to 7 yards long, QUILTS, COTTON SHEETINGS, PILLOW MUSLINS, TABLE LINENS, DAMASK NAPKINS, BORDERED TOWELS, BLANKETS,

EMBROIDERED TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, ETC.

Also, from the late AUCTION SALES IN NEW YORK, a lot of

VERY CHEAP HEAVY HUCK TOWELLINGS
EMBROIDERED TAMBORED DRAPERY MUSLINS.
LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
CORDED BORDER AND HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

3 27 10t] NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW. E. M. NEEDLES & CO., GIRARD ROW.

AT THEIR NEW STORE,

N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut

HAVE NOW OPEN

TABLE LINENS AND CLOTHS,
NAPKINS,
TOWELS,
LINENS,
DIAPERS,
SHEETING MUSLINS,
ETC. ETC.,

Which they will sell at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

1867.—DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURERS

JUST OPENED AT THORNLEY'S,

1 case of superior HOOP SKIRTS, best styles and makes, at prices from $1 up to $2·25.
One lot of beautiful SPRING CLOTHS,
Several lots very desirable CASSIMERES,
Splendid SILK POPLINS in plaids and stripes.
Very heavy rich BLACK SILKS,
Double width fine PLAID GOODS for children.
FRENCH CHINTZES, PERCALES, PIQUES, DELAINES, Etc.

LINEN GOODS AND FLANNELS.

Power-loom Table Linens, specially desirable.
Rich Satin Damask Table Linens, beautiful.
Napkins, Towels, Doylies, Diapers, Crashes, etc.
Best makes of Shirting and Sheeting Linens.
Linen Handkerchiefs, for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children.
Muslins, Calicoes, Tickings, Checks, Shawls, Quilts, and White Goods generally, at the very lowest possible prices.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,

N. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS. [3 16 3mSp

AT RETAIL.

POPULAR PRICES IN SILKS,
DRESS GOODS,
WHITE GOODS,
LINENS,
MOURNING GOODS,
CASSIMERES, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

3 8 1m NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

CLOAK AND MANTILLA DEPARTMENT.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER

Announce their opening of

SPRING STYLES

FOR THURSDAY NEXT, APRIL 4.

NOS. 450, 452 AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,

3 30 5t ABOVE WILLOW.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.

V. E. ARCHAMBAULT,

N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, opened this morning, from auction—

Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 75c., 87c., $1, $1·25, $1·37, and $1·62. Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 40c., 50c., and 62c. English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, only $1·75. Entry and Stair Carpets, 25c. to 75c. Rag Carpets, 45c. to 75c. Hemp Carpets, 25c. to 62c. Floor Oil Cloths, 60c. Window Shades, $1 to $3. Plain Window Holland, 50c. White Matting, 37c. to 50c. Red Matting, 40c. to 50c. Woollen Druggets, $1 to $1·50. Stair Oil Cloths, 25c. Spring Chintzes, 12c. to 20c. De Laines, 25c. Muslins, 11c. to 25c.

CHEAP STORE. [3 19 6m

N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets.

JUST RECEIVED,

A LARGE LOT OF BEADED SILK BELTS,

SELLING AT $1. WORTH $3, AT

WILLIAM LONNERSTADTER'S,

No. 103 North EIGHTH Street,

3 18 13t Second door above Arch.

DRY GOODS.

MARKET & NINTH. COOPER & CONARD.

CLOAK ROOM.

NEW GARMENTS IN CLOTH, for Spring Wear.
JOSEPHINE SACQUES.
MARKLAND SACQUES.
JAPANESE CIRCLES.
WATER-PROOF CLOAKS.
CLOAKS made to order.
SILK MANTLES, opening new styles every day.

SHAWLS.

Square Shawls, for Spring wear.
Open Centre Broche Shawls.
Black Thibet Long Shawls, fine qualities.
Black Thibet Square Shawls, auction purchase. [1 2 stuth4p

DRESS GOODS.

87½ cent Chene Mohair Poplins, light Spring shades, and as cheap as ever sold.
87½ cent Melanges, durable and fashionable.
87½ cent Grey or Second Mourning Poplins.
87½ cent Solid Plaid Dress Stuffs, Blues, Greens, etc.
65 and 75 cent fine quality Melanges.
85 cent Plain Color Poplin Alpacas.
75 cent and $1·00 Plaid Tolle-de-Venise.

BLACK SILKS.

$1·25 for a fair quality Black Silk.
$1·60 and $1·80 for a good Black Silk.
$2·37 and $2·75 for much better goods.
$3·87 for White Edges Drap-de-France, elegant.
$4·00 for White Edges Magnificent Gros Grain.
$5·50 for Extra Heavy Wide Gros Grain.

M'CURDY & DUNKLE,

No. 140 North EIGHTH Street,

HAVE OPENED A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

BLACK SILKS
FOULARD SILKS
PLAID SILKS,
ALPACA POPLINS FOR WALKING SUITS

AND

DRESS GOODS

IN GREAT VARETY. [3 4

MRS. STEEL, NO. 1313 CHESNUT STREET —Skirts, newest style; elegant Pink-edged Tapes; also, the Duplex Invisible Trail, Werly Corsets, double and single bones; French hand-made, and Corsets made to order. [3 28 6t*

ROOFING.

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHN'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH, And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water-proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER, ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot, all complete. Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY. GEORGE HOBART,
11 2 6m No. 230 N. FOURTH Street.

ROOFING.

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS, FLAT OR STEEP COVERED WITH GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING-CLOTH, and coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof.
LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years.
LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with Liquid Gutta Percha Paint, which becomes as hard as slate.
For TIN, COPPER, ZINC, and IRON ROOFS this Paint is the *ne plus ultra* of all other protection. It forms a perfectly impervious covering, completely resists the action of the weather, and constitutes a thorough protection against leaks by rust or otherwise. Price only from one to two cents per square foot.
TIN and GRAVEL ROOFING done at the shortest notice.
Material constantly on hand and for sale by the MAMMOTH ROOFING COMPANY.
BECKLESS & EVERETT,
1 21 6m No. 302 GREEN Street.

MACHINE STUCK NEEDLES

Open Paper showing how Needles are Arranged.

CYU

SHOULD BUY THEM.

You profit by superior quality.
You profit by freedom from loss.
You profit by finding at once the exact size you need.
You profit by having the choice of one size, or mixed sizes in each paper.

FOR SALE AT THE PRINCIPAL TRIMMING AND DRY GOODS STORES THROUGHOUT THE CITY AND STATE AND BY ALL THE LEADING JOBBING HOUSES.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENCY,

NO. 28 BANK STREET, PHILADELPHIA
NO. 65 WARREN STREET, NEW YORK.

HASTING'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA

CURES CONSUMPTION.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DYOTT & CO., AGENTS,

3 6 1m No. 232 North SECOND Street

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.

GUARDIANS OF THE POOR.—The regular stated meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Poor was held yesterday afternoon, President Erety in the chair.

After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, the House Agent reported the total number in the Almshouse on Saturday, the 30th ultimo, to be 3283; same time last year, 3326; decrease, 42. Number admitted within the last two weeks, 195; number of births, deaths, discharged, eloped, etc., 314; number of persons granted lodgings, 386; number of persons granted meals, 1652; number to whom out-door relief was granted during the month of March was 12,111, of whom there were 2130 American, and 2971 foreign adults, and 7010 children, at an expense of $6605·58.

A communication received from the Board of Visitors requesting Councils to increase the salaries of the employes of the Almshouse at the rate of fifty per cent., was referred to the Committee on Accounts.

The Out-door Agent reports the receipts for support cases at $384 75, and the Steward reports house receipts at $23·48.

The President presented the act of Assembly providing for the promotion of medical science, which was referred to the Committee on Hospital.

The contract for furnishing three thousand tons of coal was awarded at $4·48 per ton.

POLICE ITEMS.—James W. Kelly, alias Spencer, the burglar with whom a Mr. Kolbeck had such a desperate tussle in his residence at Eighth and South streets, was before Police Magistrate Beitler yesterday, and committed in default of bail to answer the charges of assault and battery with intent to kill, and burglary. Mr. Kolbeck was present and testified, though suffering from wounds on the head received at the hands of the prisoner.

A further hearing was had in the case of William Gibert, charged with being concerned in the theft of $500 from the residence of Mrs. Young, No. 1440 Callowhill street. Several witnesses were examined, none of whom were able in any manner to connect the accused with the offense, and he was discharged.

Adam Loudenslager was, by Detective Henderson, charged with the theft of a gold watch and other valuables, the property of Francis J. Duffey. In the absence of witnesses, defendant was held in $1000 for a further hearing.

ACCIDENTS.—A little girl named Mary E. Sikes, residing in Montgomery avenue, near Germantown avenue, fell out of a wagon in which she was playing, about two o'clock yesterday afternoon, and was seriously injured. She was taken home.

A very painful accident occurred to a little boy named Mogrea, aged about twelve years, who had one of his feet badly crushed by the wheels of a coal car, at Ninth and Master streets. Mogrea and several other youths were on their way to school, and stopped to play. Mogrea, in attempting to get on one of the cars, slipped, and one of his feet was caught by a wheel of the car and seriously crushed. He was taken to his home.

FIRES.—Last evening, smoke was seen issuing from the window of a house No. 1614 Filbert street. The attic window was found raised, and it is supposed that the house had been entered for the purpose of robbing it, and the trunk set on fire so as to enable the thieves to carry off the plunder during the alarm. It would be well for housekeepers to look to the fastenings of their garret windows and trap-doors, as several robberies have recently taken place, the thieves entering through the upper portion of the house.

A stable in Wood street, below Twelfth, was slightly damaged by fire last evening.

ASSAULT AND HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—At a late hour on Saturday night a man named John Branegan, residing at Twenty-fifth and Locust streets, was attacked by two men at Twenty-fifth and Pine streets. One of them seized Branegan in such a way as to prevent him from using his arms, while the other rifled his pockets. The robbers obtaining only five cents and a plug of tobacco, became incensed, and struck Mr. Branegan with a billy, breaking his jaw. The wounded man was received at the Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday.

CONVICTIONS DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.—In the Court of Quarter Sessions during the February term there were forty-eight convictions of cases returned by David Beitler, Esq., Committing Magistrate at the Central Police Station. This number exceeds that of any former term. At least one-half of the cases returned to the Criminal Court during a term are those heard before the above-named magistrate, and in almost every instance conviction surely follows.

CREW SAVED.—Captain Hardy, of the British brig Charles Albert, at this port from Cienfuegos, reports that on the 25th ult. saw a barque to the windward in distress; bore down to her, and found her to be the Swedish barque Diana, Thorensen, from New York for Cork, with grain, waterlogged and pumps choked; took off the captain and crew (ten in all), and in five minutes afterwards the barque sank.

EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK ending March 29 exhibit the following as the principal articles shipped from the port of Philadelphia to various foreign ports:—Petroleum, refined, 465,089 gallons; nails, 122,000 pounds; hoops, 165,000; bread, 19,350 pounds; candles, 13,900 do.; lard, 14,700 do.; pork, 14,000 do.; beef, 26,807 do.; 420 barrels of flour; and 588 barrels of corn meal.

GRAIN MEASURED during the quarter past, ending March 30, 1867, at the port of Philadelphia, is as follows:—Corn, 475,283½ bushels; wheat, 55,118½ bushels; Oats, 54,906 bushels; rye, 13,785½ bushels; barley, 81,030½ bushels; malt, 9486½ bushels; seeds, 4342½ bushels; sundries, 2684 bushels. Total, 696,637½ bushels.

THE HAY MARKET.—During the past week 605 loads of hay and 85 of straw were weighed and sold at the Farmers' Hay Market, North Seventh street. The supply was rather above the usual average, but the demand kept the figures up. Best quality timothy hay sold at $1·90@2·10 ₩ 100 lbs. Straw at $1·65@1·75 ₩ 100 lbs.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A lady named Elizabeth Adams, aged fifty-four years, while sitting in a chair at her residence, No. 1537 American street, last evening, apparently in good health, dropped forward and fell from the chair dead. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Ernest Yoter, who was arrested in the Girard Avenue Market, between Fifth and Sixth streets, was yesterday afternoon taken before Commissioner Hibbler, who, after a hearing, bound him over to answer in the sum of $1000 bail.

A LOVE STORY.—When Marshal Bazaine left the city of Mexico with the French army, his nephew, Lieutenant Adolphe Bazaine, was about to be married to a beautiful Mexican signorita. In the hurry of their departure, however, it was not found convenient to celebrate the nuptials. It was therefore arranged that the young lady should follow her lover to Orizaba, and that the wedding should take place there. Meanwhile the Liberals closed in upon the retiring French troops and occupied the whole country, stopping the mails and travel. This was a sad state of things, but nothing is impossible to a true lover. Armed with a passport, which stated the object of his retrograde journey, the young lieutenant started out alone for the city of Mexico, passed through the Liberal army and numerous bands of banditti, which chivalrously opened right and left to let him pass, and bore off his bride safely to France.

—The late Dr. Bonar, the hymn-writer, wrote a life of Wellington and had it published, when he was only nineteen years old.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY

SUN RISES.....5·44 | MOON RISES.....4·26
SUN SETS.....6·26 | HIGH WATER.....11·59

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

SAMUEL E. STOKES, GEORGE N. TATHAM, ANDREW WHEELER. } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 19
Hansa	Southampton	New York	Mar. 20
Saxonia	Southampton	New York	Mar. 20
Delaware	Liverpool	Philada	Mar. 20
City of Paris	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 20
Belgian	Liverpool	Portland	Mar. 21
Java	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 23
Ottawa	Antwerp	New York	Mar. 23
C. of Limerick	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 23
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 26

FOR EUROPE.

Australasian	New York	Liverpool	April 3
C of Manchester	New York	Liverpool	April 3
New York	New York	Bremen	April 4
England	New York	Liverpool	April 6
Hibernia	New York	Glasgow	April 6
Saxonia	New York	Hamburg	April 6
Chicago	New York	Liverpool	April 6
Europe	New York	Havre	April 6
Atlantic	New York	Bremen	April 6
China	Boston	Liverpool	April 10
Ottawa	New York	Antwerp	April 13
Bellona	New York	London	April 13
Arago	New York	Havre	April 13
Havana	New York	Havre	April 17
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	April 20
Baltic	New York	Bremen	April 20
Mississippi	New York	Havre	April 27
Fulton	New York	Havre	May 11

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Colorado	San Fran	Yokohama, etc	April 3
H. Hudson	Philada	Havana	April 6
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	April 6
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	April 6
N. America	New York	Brazil	April 22
S. America	New York	Brazil	May 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Schr Mary E. Smith, Smith, Trinidad, Geo. C. Carson & Co.
Schr E. H. Furber, Cobb, Boston, R. Rothermel.
Schr J. N. Baker, Adams, Salem, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr J. Stockham, Risley, Boston, do.
Schr M. H. Stockham, Cordery, Boston, do.
Schr James Allderdice, Jackway, Boston, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.
Schr Belle Seaman, Seaman, New Haven, J. F. Patten & Co.
Schr Mail, Merrill, Gardiner, New York and Schuylkill Coal Co.
Schr C. L. Vandervoort, Chase, Yarmouth, do.
Schr Ephraim and Anna, Thompson, Milton, Tyler & Co.
Schr Alvarado, Whittemore, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr E. Gifford, Gifford, Boston, Hammett & Neal.
Schr Old Zach, Lynch, New Haven, J. J. Dovey&Son.
Schr W. M. Wilson, Brown, Boston, Castner, Slickney & Wellington.
Schr W. Bement, Penny, Cambridgeport, do.
Schr Rescue, Kelly, Danverport, do.
Schr Northern Light, Ireland, Providence, Preston Coal Co.
Schr Loper, Compton, Hingham, Bancroft, Lewis&Co.
Schr D. Collins, Townsend, Boston, J. G. & G. S. Repplier.
Schr Sarah Clark, Griffin, Norwich, Rommell, Hunter & Co.
Schr J. S. Bartlett, Harris, Providence, do.
Schr Evergreen, Belloste, Danversport, D. Pearson & Co.
Schr W. H. Rowe, Whittemore, Malden, Logan & Co.
Schr Reading Rit. No. 77, Carroll, New Haven, Capt.
Str E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str Buffalo, Jones, New York. do.
Str J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Tug Hudson, Carr, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Barque John Boulton, Lindsay, from Messina, via Gibraltar 13th ult., with fruit, etc., to N. Heilings & Co.—vessel to John Dallett & Son.

Br. brig Charles Albert, Hardy, 22 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar and molasses to S. & W. Welsh. 25th ult., saw Swed. barque Diana, Thorensen, from New York for Cork, water-logged, and pumps choked; took off the captain and crew (ten in all), and in five minutes afterwards the barque sank.

Brig J. W. Spencer, Whiting, 50 days from Messina, with fruit to Isaac Jeanes & Co.

Schr Ruby, Cobb, 22 days from Ponce, P. R., with sugar to John Mason & Co.

Schr Wave Crest, Davis, 24 days from Trinidad de Cuba, with sugar and molasses to S. & W. Welsh.

Schr Mary Vancleaf, McCobb, 10 days from Beaufort, with mdse. to captain. 22d ult., lat 36 30, H. McCobb was washed overboard during a gale, and lost.

Schr T. Sinnickson, Dickerson, from New York, in ballast to captain.

Schr Cohassett, Gibbs, 5 days from New Bedford, with plaster to Curtis & Knight.

Schr J. Truman, Gibbs, 2 days from New York, with muse. to captain.

Schr J. F. Long, Tunnell, 1 day from Indian Creek, Del., with corn to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Merchant, Lloyd, 5 days from Laurel, Del., with corn to Moore & Wheatley.

Schr Problem, Moore, 5 days from Laurel, Del., with lumber to Moore & Wheatley.

Schr M. Sewell, Bennett, 1 day from Indian River, Del., with corn to James Barratt.

Schr Onward, Evans, 1 day from Indian River, Del., with corn to James Barratt.

Schr E. J. Pickup, Bowen, from Washington, with cement to Warren, Kirk & Co.

Schr M. Repplier, Conover, from Boston.

Schr Admiral, Steelman, from Boston.

Schr J. Allderdice, Jackway, from Boston.

Schr J. Stockham, Risley, from Boston.

Schr D. Collins, Townsend, from New York.

Schr Emily Gifford, Gifford, from New York.

Schr Mail, Merrill, from New York.

Schr M. H. Stockham, Cordery, from New York.

Schr Gen. Banks, Ketchum, from New York.

Schr W. H. Rowe, Whittemore, from New York.

Schr E. H. Furber, Cobb, from New York.

Schr Belle Seaman, Seaman, from New Haven.

Schr J. S. Bartlett, Harris, from Norwich.

Schr W. Loper, Compton, from Bridgeport.

Schr Evergreen, Belloste, from New London.

Schr W. Bement, Penny, from Fall River.

Schr E. Ewing, McDevitt, from Georgetown.

Schr Lady Emma, Smeltzer, from Georgetown.

Schr Morning Star, Lynch, from Georgetown.

Schr Northern Light, Ireland, from E. Greenwich.

Steamer Susan, Grumley, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer G. B. Stout, Ford, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richard, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Mars, Grumley, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Tug Hudson, Carr, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Lookout, Alexander, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

BELOW.

Ship Admiral, from Baltimore; two barques, and three brigs, names unknown.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, hence, at Havana 23d ult., and sailed 25th for New Orleans.

Barque James E. Ward, Lauderkin, for Philadelphia next day, at Sagua 8th ult.

Barque Sam Sheppard, Evans, hence, at Cienfuegos, 19th ult.

Barque Minnie Campbell, Lunt, for Philadelphia, sailed from Ardrossan 16th ult.

Brig C. H. Kennedy, Merriman, hence for Portland, at Holmes' Hole 29th ult.

Brig C. W. May, May, hence, at Cienfuegos 21st ult.

Brig Charlena Waterhouse hence, at Havana 25th ult.

Brig L. H. Kimball (new), Langley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newburyport 29th ult.

Schr Anna V. Berger, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cardenas 31st ult.

Schr George Nevinger, Smith, hence, at Havana 25th ult.

Schr Kedron, Herring, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 28th ult.

Schr W. Hupper, Hupper, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas 23d ult.

Schr Arrow, Harding, from Wellfleet for Philadelphia, at Newport 29th ult.

Schr Yankee Blade, Coombs, hence for New London at Newport 29th ult.

Schr C. Fantauzzi, Wooster, hence for Portland, at Holmes' Hole 29th ult.

Schrs Goddess, Kelley, and Anna Shepard, Bowditch, hence, at Providence 29th ult.

Schrs Manantico, Claypoole, hence for Salem, and L. Taylor, Corson, do. for Lynn, at Holmes' Hole 30th ult.

Schr S. A. Boice, Boice, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 29th ult.

Schrs C. Stetson, Robinson, from Boston, and H. W. Godfrey, from Salem, both for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 30th ult.

Schrs S. J. Bright, Shaw; Eva Belle, Barratt; C. R. Carstairs, Price, and Lady Ellen, Jeffers, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 29th ult.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Wrecks in Carmarthen Bay.—Notice is hereby given that green buoys, marked with the word "Wreck," have been placed near two vessels sunk off the Burry Holms, in Carmarthen Bay.

The buoys lie in each case fifteen fathoms S.SW of the wreck, with the following compass bearings respectively:—

The one in six fathoms at low water spring tides, with Burry Holms bearing SE. ¼ S., distant four miles.

Worms Head bearing S. by E. ¼ E., distant five and a quarter miles.

And the other in eight fathoms, with Carmarthen Fairway Buoy N.NW. ¾ W., distant three and a half miles.

The spars of both sunken vessels show at high water.

By order. P. H. BERTHON, Secretary.
Trinity House, London, March 7, 1867.

AMUSEMENTS.

TRUMPLER'S MUSIC STORE has had a large number of visitors this morning to engage tickets for the "Parepa-Brignoli Opera." The choice seats are selling rapidly, and it behooves those who wish not to be disappointed to call early. Wednesday is the last subscription day, and on Thursday the single sales begin. Of Parepa in opera the New York papers are very enthusiastic. The *Post* of that city, in noticing her first performance, in which she appeared in *Il Trovatore*, says:—"Parepa fulfilled expectation to the last letter in the part of Leonora, a character which calls into action all the vast resources of her facile voice, as well as that capacity for the delineation of sentiment which the purpose that always shone through her efforts in the concert-room exhibited. Her triumph in the new field was certain beforehand, but it became a fixed fact from the dramatic utterance of her first notes in the 'Tacea la Notte,' and its more florid companion in the opening scene, 'Ah! Tu Pariasti.' Everything that followed was equally effective, while in the last act the high-sustained note in the duel scene was the very cry of agony, and received a vehement and not to be suppressed *encore*." It is in this opera that she is to appear at the opening, supported by Brignoli, Fortuna, and Sarti.

DEBUT OF JAMES E. MURDOCH.—The Chesnut Street Theatre was surprised and captured last night by a full and fashionable audience, composed largely of ladies, who rushed forward to do honor to a truly great American artist, and to welcome back to the "boards" the legitimate drama.

Mr. Murdoch pleased generally in his *role* of "Young Mirabel," in the fine old comedy of *The Inconstant; or, The Way to Win Him*. He was as vivacious and correct as in the olden time. At the close of the play he was called before the curtain, and in a neat little speech thanked the audience for the attention, respect, and approbation accorded to him, and announced his intention of continuing to impersonate his favorite characters as long as his health would permit.

Miss Josie Orton was not as good an "Oriana" as Philadelphians would wish, and are accustomed to see. Mr. Lawler seemed "out of his line" as "Duretete," but played the part acceptably. Mr. Mackay was good as "Old Mirabel," and the minor parts were rendered tolerably well.

This evening Mr. Murdoch and the whole company in Shakespeare's *Hamlet*.

THE GUARDS' BALL.—The grand fancy and citizens' dress ball of the National Guards corps of this city, given at their own hall, in Race street, below Sixth, last night, was one of the most brilliant *soirees dansantes* of the season. Both dancing saloons were tastefully festooned with flags and emblems of all the *corps d'armee* of the late war. Cages with canary birds were hung from the chandeliers and wall brackets, and the music of these warblers was heard continually during the intermissions of the music. Charles R. Dodworth arranged all of the music expressly for the occasion, and it was exceedingly appropriate. Dodworth led in the lower hall, and Beck swayed the baton in the upper saloon. The National Guards were present in large numbers and in full uniform. The First City Troop were represented by a number of the members of that ancient and honorable corps, in full uniform, which is known to be equal to any military equipage in Europe for splendor and costliness. Everybody was delighted with the arrangements, and the Guards earned a new title last night to their admirable motto, "*Non sibi sed pro Patria.*"

THE WHEATLEY DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION.—We have had, for the past seven years, a very modest institution, known as the "Wheatley Dramatic Association," giving weekly performances. This association is composed of some of our best young men, and conducted in an able manner. Since their organization they have occupied the old Martha Washington Hall, No. 252 S. Second street, but finding their number increasing, and the accommodations entirely too small for the friends who attend their performances, they have taken a magnificent hall in the southern section of the city, and are now fitting it up, and expect to give the opening entertainment about the 17th of April. The building is under the supervision of Mr. Rush, the architect of the Arch Street Theatre, and everything is to be finished in the most elaborate style.

BENEFIT OF MISS ANNIE WARD.—This lady will take her annual benefit at the Arch Street Theatre on Thursday evening, April 4. The bill arranged is very attractive. Miss Ward will personate "Jimmy Finnegan," a wild Irishman, among other things, and will sing and dance. Miss Kate Palmer, a rising young Philadelphia histrion, will also appear, with Miss Alice Harrison and the whole company.

MEDICAL.

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS
OR PAIN DESTROYER,

Is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub, harmless in all cases and, as a domestic remedy, unequalled.

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PRICES OF POND'S EXTRACT,

Six ounce bottles, with directions, retail.....50 cents
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Liberal discount to Physicians and Dealers.

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Smaller Family and Traveling cases, with 20 to 28 vials.....$5 to $8
Specifics for all Diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment, in vials and pocket cases.....$2 to $5

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Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

For sale by DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. R. CALLENDER, and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and at BLITHE'S Drug Store, No. 3120 Market street, and by all Druggists. 6 27 tuths]

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DISSOLUTION.

The Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of DAVIES BROTHERS, ceases from this date.

CHARLES E. DAVIES,
PETER A. DAVIES.

Philadelphia, March 30, 1867.

The undersigned has this day commenced the transaction of a general BANKING AND BROKERAGE BUSINESS, at No. 222 DOCK Street.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES of all kinds dealt in.

STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD bought and sold on Commission.

MERCANTILE PAPER and LOANS ON COLLATERAL negotiated.

SAMUEL N. DAVIES.

Philadelphia, April 1, 1867. 4 1 6t

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC

PAREPA-BRIGNOLI
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA,
For a Limited Season of
FIVE NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE.

The Management are highly gratified in announcing that they have succeeded in securing the famous and highly successful Prima Donna,

MADAME EUPHRONYNE PAREPA ROSA,

who will make on this occasion her first appearance in Opera in Philadelphia. Also, the great Tenor,

SIGNOR P. BRIGNOLI,

Who will appear in the same roles in which he has been so successful latterly in Paris and London.

The following eminent Artists will constitute the

PAREPA AND BRIGNOLI COMBINATION:

MADAME P. PAREPA ROSA,
MADMAE. PATTI STRAKOSCH,
SIGNOR P. BRIGNOLI,
SIGNOR TAMARO, SIGNOR FERRANTI,
SIGNOR FORTUNA, SIGNOR SUSINI,
SIGNOR SARTI,

THE ORCHESTRA will be FULL and EFFICIENT, and a SUPERIOR and numerous CHORUS has been engaged expressly.

Musical Directors,
SIGNORS NICOLAO and CARL ROSA.

MONDAY EVENING, April 8, 1867,
IL TROVATORE.

Madame PAREPA ROSA as.....Leonora
In which role she created the greatest enthusiasm at her Debut in Opera in New York.
Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS as.....AZUCENA
Signor P. BRIGNOLI in his great role of....MANRICO
Signor FORTUNA as.....COUNT DI LUNA
Signor SARTI as.....FERRANDO

TUESDAY, April 9,
NORMA.

Madame PAREPA as.....NORMA

WEDNESDAY,
BARBER OF SEVILLE.

Madame PAREPA as.....ROSINA

Admission, $1. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra; Family Circle 50 cents. Amphitheatre, 25 cents.

The sale of Subscription Tickets will commence on TUESDAY MORNING, April 2, at 10 o'clock, at C. W. A. TRUMPLER'S Music Store, S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

Single Tickets ready on and after Thursday next, at the Academy, and at Trumpler's. 4 1 2t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, April 2,
SECOND NIGHT
of the great histrionic artist,
MR. JAMES E. MURDOCH,
who has been engaged for a very
LIMITED NUMBER OF NIGHTS,
and will appear THIS EVENING in his
GREAT SHAKESPEARIAN IMPERSONATION,
HAMLET.

Hamlet.....Mr. J. E. MURDOCH
Ophelia.....Miss Josie Orton
Ghost.....Mr. F. Lawler
And the strength of the Company.
Wednesday.....WILD OATS
Thursday.....MONEY
Friday.....Benefit of Mr. MURDOCH
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
BENEFIT OF MRS. THAYER.
TO-NIGHT (Tuesday), April 2,
FASHION.

Prudence.....Mrs. THAYER
Gertrude.....Miss E. PRICE
Adam Trueman.....Mr. GRIFFITH
Snobson.....Mr. CRAIG
Zeke.....Mr. HEMPLE
THE CARPENTER OF ROUEN.
Martineau.....Mr. F. MORDAUNT
Wednesday—Twenty-eighth time of "OURS."
Thursday—Benefit of ANNIE WARD.
Friday—Last time of "OURS."

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE.
EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
BENEFIT OF MISS ANNIE WARD.
THURSDAY EVENING, April 4,

on which occasion the following Artists will appear for this night only:—

MISS KATE PALMER,
MISS CLARA FORD,
MISS ALICE HARRISON.
THE MOTHER-IN-LAW'S FAILINGS.
Gertrude.....Miss ANNIE WARD
Lady Florence.....Miss KATE PALMER
IRELAND AND AMERICA.
Jemmy Flanigan.....Miss ANNIE WARD
Peggy Anderson.....Miss CLARA FORD
Songs by.....Miss ALICE HARRISON
UNCLE FOOZLE. [4 2 3t*
Uncle Foozle.....Mr. GRIFFITHS

WALNUT STREET THEATRE,
N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Begins at 7½ o'clock.
Glorious Successful Engagement of the Eminent and Charming Young Artiste,
LUCILLE WESTERN.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, April 2,
will be given the beautiful five-act play,
THE FIRE FORSAKEN.
LUCILLE WESTERN as.....Leah
a devoted and deserted Jewish maiden.
GRAND EAST LYNNE MATINEE,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 6, at 2 o'clock.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—
IMMENSE ATTRACTION,
FOX'S COMBINATION TROUPE
EVERY EVENING.
GRAND CORPS DE BALLET, COMIC PANTOMIME
ETHIOPIAN BURLESQUE, COMIC PANTOMIME

CONCERT HALL.
THIRD AND LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, April 1,
and every evening during the week.
TWO GRAND MATINEES!
WEDNESDAY, April 3, and SATURDAY, April 6,
GRAND CONSOLIDATION OF THREE DISTINCT AND SEPARATE TROUPES! GRAND REUNION of THE TWO PEAK FAMILIES
BELL RINGERS,
assisted by the celebrated BERGER FAMILY, the Largest Troupe of Bell Ringers in the World.
PRICES OF ADMISSION
Tickets, 50 Cents. Reserved Seats, 25 Cents extra.
No half price in the Evening. Children admitted to the Matinee for 25 Cents. Adults, 50 Cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock. To commence at 8. Matinee—Doors open at 2. To commence at 3. Tickets for sale at C. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store, corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets, and at the Hall. [4 1 6t

The Piano used (George Steck & Co.'s make) is furnished by Mr. Gould, corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets. J. C. GOODHUE, Business Manager.

IRELAND! IRELAND!!
ONE WEEK MORE.
AT THE ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
MONDAY, April 1, AND DURING THE WEEK,
a Magnificently Illustrated Tour of
THE EMERALD ISLE,
Historical, Humorous, and Legendary, with Lecture, Songs, and Comic Irish Stories.
Admission.....25 Cents
Commence at 8 o'clock. 4 1 6t

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ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock
8 20 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, at 3½ o'clock. Engagement made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1221 MONTEREY St., between Race and Vine. [2 6 3m

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N. W. Cor. Eleventh and Chesnut,

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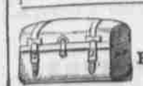

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Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount
Orders by Mail, or Express promptly attended to.

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION
Of Request to the Legislature for the Preservation of the Purity of the Schuylkill Water.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Legislature of the State be and they are hereby requested to pass without delay, and the Chairman of the Committee on Law shall appoint a subcommittee to go to Harrisburg to urge the passage of the annexed act.

A further supplement to an act to protect the property of the Mayor, Aldermen, and citizens of Philadelphia, at Fairmount, and to preserve the purity of the Schuylkill water, passed the 7th of February, 1832.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,

Section 1. That if any person or persons hereafter shall wilfully take, lead, conduct, carry off, throw or empty, or shall cause to be taken, led, conducted, carried off, or thrown or emptied, into that part of the river Schuylkill which is between the Norristown dam, at or near Norristown, and the dam at Flat Rock, in the city of Philadelphia, any carrion, or carcass of any dead horse, or other animal, or any excrement or filth from any slaughter-house, vault, well, sink, culvert, privy or necessary, any offal or putrid or noxious matter from any dye-house, still house, tanyard, or manufactory or mill, any refuse from any coal-oil refinery, gas-works, or any other noxious matter or liquid, whatever, calculated to render the water of said river impure, every such person, or persons, shall for each and every such offense forfeit and pay a sum not less than one hundred dollars or more than one thousand dollars; and the penalties imposed by the first section of "An Act to protect the property of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of Philadelphia at Fairmount, and to preserve the purity of the Schuylkill Water," approved the seventh day of February, 1832, for the commission of the offenses therein mentioned, shall hereafter be not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, the amount of the penalty in each case within the limit aforesaid, at the discretion of and recoverable in the Court of Common Pleas of the county in which the offense shall be committed; and all suits for any penalty or penalties provided for in this act, or in the act to which this act is supplementary, or in any act supplementary to said original act, shall be brought in the name and for the use of the city of Philadelphia.

Section 2. That no length of possession whatever shall be available to bar or prevent the correction or removal of any nuisance existing, or which may hereafter exist, at or near that part of the river Schuylkill which is between the dam at Flat Rock and the dam at or near Norristown.

Section 3. That so much of any act heretofore passed as is hereby altered or supplied, be and the same is hereby repealed.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.

JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirtieth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
4 11 t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Requesting the Legislature not to Pass the Bill Authorizing the Election of Supervisors in Certain Wards of the City of Philadelphia.

Whereas, A bill has been introduced in the State Legislature, entitled an Act for the election of Supervisors in certain Wards of the city of Philadelphia; and

And whereas, The said bill, if passed, will give authority to said Supervisors contrary to and in conflict with their duties as prescribed by the Act of Consolidation, which vests all power required to govern the city in the Councils, such as levying taxes for all municipal purposes, and all laws governing and concerning the highways; and

And whereas, It is the duty of Councils as the guardians of the interests of the city to make known the facts to the Legislature, and respectfully protest against the passage of said law; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That in the opinion of these Councils the passage of said act will be greatly detrimental to the interests of the entire city; that it will create another authority to levy taxes, which will destroy the uniformity now existing in that respect; that it will enable the Wards specified in said act to take from the City Treasury more than their just proportion for road purposes, and it will relieve those Wards from paying their fair proportion of the other expenses of the City Government. Thus in its operation it will be most unequal and unjust, and these Councils most earnestly request the Legislature not to pass the said act.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.

JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirtieth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
4 2 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Of Thanks to the State Legislature and to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the thanks of the City of Philadelphia are hereby tendered to the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the return to the Hall of Independence of the chair occupied by the President of Congress, John Hancock, when the Declaration of Independence was passed,

...ng Telegraph

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(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

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TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1867.

The Connecticut Election.

THE Connecticut election is so close as to afford no evidence of any change in popular sentiment upon the great political issues of the day. There are numberless influences constantly operating among large masses of men sufficient to change two or three hundred votes out of a hundred thousand, which is all that this election indicates, without any change in the general political sentiment being manifested. In this instance the Democratic candidate was assisted by the Federal Administration, by Senators Dixon and Foster, who were elevated to power by the Republicans, and by many other officeholders who were looking out for their "bread and butter." A very direct and powerful effort was also made by the Democrats to turn the eight-hour movement to political account, and probably with some effect. It is not unlikely, too, that the hue and cry raised against P. T. Barnum may have lost us something on the general vote. Those portions of the State, too, where the Democratic vote is heaviest, are those most directly under the influence of New York city. Any or all of these influences are sufficient to account for the slight change of three or four hundred votes that has occurred. So far as great national questions are concerned, the vote amounts to nothing whatever. English was run mainly on his own abolition record in voting in Congress for the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, and not on that of his party. The simon-pure Copperheads had to stand back, and let a man run who was less obnoxious to popular sentiment than themselves, and whose greatest claim to support was that he had acted *with* the Republicans on the great test question of the abolition of slavery. The election of *such* a man by only three hundred majority does not look like any very alarming change in public sentiment.

And, as we remarked last Saturday, the result in Connecticut makes no perceptible impression upon the great Union majority in the nation. We may lose now and then a State in the North, now and then a Congressman, but we shall more than make up for their loss in the reconstructed States of the South. In a comprehensive view, it would, perhaps, be well if a few small Northern States should be carried by the Democrats, so as to deprive their party of its intensely sectional character, and give it some few elements of nationality. That one of these should be a New England State is desirable, to soften the sectional animosity felt towards that part of our country by the Democratic party. If they could now and then carry a New England State, they might not be so anxious to "leave New England out in the cold."

The Elections Yesterday.

ELECTIONS were held yesterday in Michigan, Ohio, and Connecticut.

In Michigan the Republicans carry the State as usual, electing, among other officers, a majority of the Constitutional Convention to frame a new Constitution for the State.

In Ohio municipal elections only were held, and in these the Republicans exhibit their usual strength. Cincinnati elects the whole Union ticket by 5000 majority, and gains are exhibited in Columbus and other places.

In Connecticut the Republicans elect both branches of the Legislature, but lose the Governor by a very close vote, and three of the Congressional Districts.

THE "TRIBUNE," "HERALD," AND "WORLD" ON CONNECTICUT.

The result in Connecticut, while it has surprised no one who has been watching the contest, has created various opinions in regard to its cause in the breasts of the Republicans, Conservatives, and Democrats. Each looks upon it as the result of different agencies, and it is amusing to see the way in which the election is received. The calm determination of the Radicals, the all-wise Bunsbyism of the Conservatives, and the wild exultation of the Democrats, each shows the feelings of the parties. A good index is afforded us in the tone, this morning, of the N. Y. *Tribune*, *Herald*, and *World*, fit types of the various parties.

The *Tribune* says:—

"The time has been when a Copperhead victory in Connecticut would have seriously injured the cause of the Union. We should have esteemed the election of Thomas H. Seymour over Governor Buckingham, in 1863 or 1864, a national calamity. The war had not been fought through, and a Rebel victory on Northern soil always seemed more disastrous in its influence than any that the cohorts of Lee could win in Virginia. The election of Horatio Seymour in New York over the lamented Wadsworth was a reinforcement of ten thousand men to the Rebel armies. Connecticut can do no such mischief to-day. The mischief she does is mainly within her own borders. She has put good men out of office and bad men in. She rejects a gallant Union soldier for a member of that party which throughout the war reserved its admiration for soldiers on the other side, and which, since the war, fills its partisan presses with eulogies of Robert E. Lee. We regret Governor Hawley's defeat, but we think he can afford it better than the State can. The influence of this Copperhead victory, so far as it is felt at all outside the State limits, will be most harmful at the South. It may possibly retard to some degree the growth, now becoming rapid, of a healthy political sentiment, and hinder reconstruction upon the basis of the existing law. There will be found demagogues to assure the people of the South that this is the beginning of a great reaction at the North, destined to overturn Congress, and substitute the policy of the President for the policy of the people. There will be some fools to believe this, so here and there Connecticut will be potent to do a little harm by its bad vote of yesterday. It will not be much."

The *Tribune* ascribes the defeat to the lavish expenditure of money, and states that it is free to say, "that if Mr. English had been as poor a man as Governor Hawley, he would have had no chance whatever of an election."

It also announces that P. T. Barnum will contest the seat of W. H. Barnum on the groun of gross frauds.

The *Herald* ascribes the loss of the State entirely to the nomination of Barnum, "the small swindling showman." It says:—

"The Republicans of Connecticut have sunk under the weight of woolly-horses, Feejee mermaids, old Joyce Heth, learned seals, fat women, living skeletons, dwarfs, six-legged sheep, double-headed calves, and other monstrosities, as the Democrats of New York went down under the load of John Morrissey and Fernando Wood. Hawley owes his defeat to the self-convicted humbug and bogus showman, as Hoffman was indebted for his to the prize-fighter, faro-dealer, and Copperhead. The election of English is not a triumph of Democracy, but a vindication of common decency and morality. For some years Connecticut has cast her vote against the Democracy. That she has now fallen back from grace is to be attributed, *not to any abandonment or weakening of Republican principles*, but to the simple fact that the dominant party made nominations not fit to be made and abused the trust and confidence of the people. The result in Connecticut may be productive of substantial and important benefit to the country at large. If its lesson shall be read aright it will teach all political parties that, however great the strength they may possess, they cannot hope to outrage the self-respect of a community with impunity. This has been the case in Connecticut; but if the defeat of Hawley through the nomination of Barnum shall have the effect of making all political parties more careful in the selection of their candidates, the result will not be greatly deplored by any sensible Republican."

The *World* is wildly exultant. It is perfectly intoxicated with success. It thus pipes unto its followers:—

"This result is in the highest degree gratifying, as indicating a turn in the tide, and the beginning of that great reaction which is to sweep the Republican party out of power. No attempts which the Republicans may make to explain away this significant and foreboding defeat can be of any avail. It is all in vain to pretend that the success of the Democrats is owing to their introduction of side issues, like the labor question; for the fact that the inundating flood of fanaticism has sufficiently abated to allow such side topics a hearing, is the most trustworthy proof of a reaction. For the last two years it has been dinned into the ears of the country without ceasing that the Democratic party rests under such a load of odium, in consequence of its course during the war, that it can never recover its influence, and that nothing remains for it but to disband, or to take refuge in some coalition, with a change of name. This victory in Connecticut will dispel that illusion. The Democratic party have fought in Connecticut a bold, square, open battle, under their own party flag, through their own party organization, and without the advantage of any Federal patronage or dandling. So far as the battle has been fought on national issues, the victory proves that the Democratic party can meet its war record with advantage in proportion as the passions of the last six years spend their force and subside. So far as the contest has been affected by the introduction of side issues, the result proves that there is no such invincible prejudice against the Democratic party as prevents the workingmen rallying to its standard when the country becomes cool enough to attend to other things than the late war and its consequences."

The *World* concludes its excited article with the declaration that

"The Republican party, whether for good or for evil, has accomplished its mission. It must die with the issues which gave it birth and have kept it in power. The nineteen months which intervene between now and the Presidential election will witness the decline and fall of a party which has done more mischief, shed more blood, squandered more treasure, kindled more diabolical passions, and inflicted deeper wounds on constitutional government, than any other political party that ever existed in the world."

Such a dolorous prophecy needs no comment. Time is the only criterion by which false prophets can be judged.

Our State Loan.

THE bids for the State loan of $23,000,000 were opened yesterday, and the best proof afforded that the capitalists of the country have the most implicit faith in the honor of Pennsylvania. About a year since we urged upon our authorities the absolute necessity of at once providing for the payment of the debt of the Commonwealth then overdue. We stated that not only honor but economy demanded such a provision, and favored the plan since so successfully carried out by our able State Treasurer, Hon. William H. Kemble. The worse than negligence which had allowed the loan to mature, and then remain unpaid, had caused a depreciation of our bonds, and the State Sixes were selling far below par. By the simple process of creating a new debt, with which to pay the old one, we have raised the value of the loans of the Commonwealth, and rescued our name from all tinge of dishonor. The fact that while twenty-three millions were wanted over thirty millions were bid for, proves, besides a popular confidence, that there is a large excess of capital lying idle waiting for some chance of a safe and permanent investment. With such an excess, we must ascribe the present inert condition of the business world to a feeling of insecurity engendered by the continued agitation of the question of reconstruction. If both sections would but see that the continuation of the discussion is retarding the progress of each; that the North has capital lying idle which the South needs to resuscitate her exhausted energies, and which she could have if she did but act like a sane people, much difficulty would be avoided, and mutual benefit result to both.

The bids which were opened yesterday ranged from par for the 5 per cent to105 for the 6 per cent. loan. Of the whole amount, $16,000,000 were bid for by Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., Drexel & Co., and E. W. Clarke & Co., for themselves and a large list of persons whom they represented.

The debt of the State at present, less the amount of money in the treasury, amounts to about $34,000,000 only. From this should be deducted $12,000,000 in bonds of the Pennsylvania Central, Philadelphia and Erie, and other railroads and canals, for which $11,000,000 may be considered a fair valuation. This leaves but $23,000,000 with which we are required to deal at present. When it is remembered that the debt of the State is much less than that of many of our larger cities; that it is absolutely free from all taxation, except such as is imposed on the national loans by the operation of the Income Tax law; and that a sinking fund is provided by which the whole amount can be paid off in less than seventeen years, it is easy to account for the eagerness with which bids for this new loan were sent in. It is also gratifying to learn that the greater portion of these bids were from our own citizens, who properly appreciate the superiority of this security over all others in the market.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The SECOND REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOLS will celebrate their Fifteenth Anniversary, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, in the Church, SEVENTH Street, above Brown, at 7½ o'clock. Very attractive exercises. Tickets 25 cents. A limited number to be had at Kennedy's Drug Store, Seventh and Brown streets. 4 2 2t*

A TALK ABOUT WITCHES, BY REV. T. J. SHEPHERD, D. D., IN THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BUTTONWOOD STREET, below Sixth, ON TUESDAY EVENING, April 2d, 1867 Commencing at 8 o'clock. TICKETS TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. Proceeds for Educational Cause. 4 1 2t*

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC. PHILADELPHIA, March 12, 1867. In accordance with the provisions of the National Currency act, and the Articles of Association of this Bank, it has been determined to increase the Capital Stock of this Bank to one million dollars ($1,000,000). Subscriptions from Stockholders for the shares allotted to them in the proposed increase will be payable on the second day of May next, and will be received at any time prior to that date. A number of shares will remain to be sold, applications for which will be received from persons desirous of becoming Stockholders. By order of the Board of Directors. 3 15 7w JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. OFFICE, BORDENTOWN, N. J., March 27, 1867. NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company will be held at the Company's Office, in Bordentown, on SATURDAY, the 27th of April, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year. SAMUEL J. BAYARD, 3 29 Secretary C. and A. R. and T. Co.

PHILADELPHIA POST OFFICE, March 29, 1867.—On and after April 1, 1867, the postage on Foreign letters will be collected in currency instead of coin, as heretofore. This class of letters will be delivered through the carrier department and boxes the same as other mail matter. HENRY H. BINGHAM, 3 30 3t Postmaster.

PHILADELPHIA POST OFFICE. APRIL 1, 1867. The Philadelphia Post Office will hereafter OPEN at 6:30 A. M. and CLOSE at 9 P. M. 4 2 2t HENRY H. BINGHAM, P. M.

OFFICE OF THE COAL RIDGE IMPROVEMENT AND COAL COMPANY, No. 329 WALNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA, April 1, 1867. A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Coal Ridge Improvement and Coal Company will be held at the Office of the Company, on THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 12 o'clock M., to take action with reference to the creation of a LOAN, to be secured by a mortgage on the real estate of the Company. 4 1 1t5 EDWARD SWAIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2453 FRANKFORD Road, PHILADELPHIA, February 21, 1867. All persons who are subscribers to or holders of the Capital Stock of this Company, and who have not yet paid the FIFTH Instalment of FIVE DOLLARS per share thereon, are hereby notified that the said Fifth Instalment has been called in, and that they are required to pay the same at the above Office, on WEDNESDAY, April 10, 1867. By resolution of the Board. 3 23 2w JACOB BINDER, President.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE—ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL.—Friendship Division.—Interesting Addresses—Choice Refreshments—At WASHINGTON HALL, SPRING GARDEN and EIGHTH Streets, THURSDAY EVENING, April 4. Tickets 50 cents. May be obtained at the Office of the Philadelphia Temperance Society, No. 148 S. FOURTH Street. 3 30 3t

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY will be held on TUESDAY, the 23d of April next, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Office of the Company, No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, to accept or reject an amendment to the Charter approved February 21, 1867. By order of the Board. 3 19 31t* JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the TIONESTA OIL AND MINING COMPANY will be held at the Office of said Company, No. 303 WALNUT Street, third floor, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of April, at 12 M. 3 30 10t JAMES M. PRESTON, Secretary.

IF THE STOMACH IS WRONG ALL IS WRONG. TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT, while acting as a corrective upon that organ, gently expels all morbid matter from the alimentary canal, and imparts a healthy activity to the sluggish liver. FOR SALE BY THE WHOLE DRUG TRADE. 4 2 1uth3t

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.—WATSON & TALLMAN'S TOILET EMPORIUM, No. 161 North EIGHTH Street, Hall's Sicilian Hair Renewer, Ring's Ambrosia, Burnett's Cocoaine, London Hair Color Restorer, Tebbett's Hair Regenerator, Sterling's Ambrosia, Montgomery's Hair Restorer, Phalon's Cochin, Gouraud's Oriental Cream, Laird's Bloom of Youth, Email de Paris, Enamel of America. In fact all preparations requisite to the toilet at [2 28uth2map GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR positively restores grey hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life and strength to the weakest hair; stops its fallingout at once; keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair-dressing. Sold by all druggists and fashionable hair-dressers, and at my office, No. 1123 BROAD WAY, N. Y. 3 5 tuths tM1 SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THE BEST IN THE WORLD. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown. GENUINE ISSIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR ALSO, Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 3d

DON'T BE ALARMED—IF YOU HAVE THE ITCH—TETTER—SALT RHEUM—ANY SKIN DISEASE. ITCH—TETTER—SALT RHEUM—ANY SKIN DISEASE. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT SWAYNE'S OINTMENT is warranted a quick and sure cure. It allays all itching at once; is purely vegetable; can be used on the most tender infant. "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures ITCH! ITCH! ITCH! "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures TETTER! "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures SALT RHEUM! "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures ITCHING PILES! "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures SCALD HEAD! "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures BARBER'S ITCH! "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures RING WORMS! "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures ALL SKIN DISEASES CURES ITCH IN FROM 12 TO 48 HOURS. A great variety of cases yield to the wonderful healing properties of this Ointment, even the most obstinate and protracted in character, eruptions covering the whole surface of the body, that put at defiance every other mode of treatment which the mind of man could invent, have been permanently cured. Price 50 cents a box. By mail, 60 cents. Over thirty years have *"Dr. Swayne's Medicines* been in constant use in all parts of the world, and their increasing popularity is certainly proof of their great power to heal. This valuable Ointment is prepared only by DR. SWAYNE & SON, No. 330 N. SIXTH Street, above Vine, Philada. 3 2thstu] Sold by druggists.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES. STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their *"Patent Resonator"* and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them. Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame. For sale only by BLASIUS BROTHERS, 3 2 4p No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philada

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street. 6 29 7 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO

MOURNING DEPARTMENT.

EDWIN HALL & CO., No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET, Are now prepared to show their Customers a full line of MOURNING GOODS. BOURNING SILKS, BLACK SILKS, WITH PLAIDS, BLACK SILKS, WITH STRIPES, BLACK TAMISE, BLACK BOMBAZINES, BLACK SILK CHALLIES, BLACK WOOL DE LAINES, BLACK SILK GRENADINES, BLACK IRON BAREGES, BLACK GRENADINE BAREGES, BLACK CRAPES, VEILS, ETC., 4 2 tuth2t] BLACK THIBET SHAWLS.

M'ELROY Has Opened at his New Stores, Nos. 4 and 6 North EIGHTH St., WITH A SPLENDID LINE OF BLACK SILKS, IN GROS GRAINS AND TAFFETAS. LADIES' CLOAKINGS, Cassimeres for Men and Boys, DRESS GOODS, 4 2 tuths1m] WHITE GOODS, ETC., AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO. HAVE NOW OPEN THEIR SPRING STYLES OF MANTILLAS, ETC., IN SILK, CLOTH, and LACE, 4 2 3trp] Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT St.

CLOAK OPENING. EDWIN HALL & CO., No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET, WILL HAVE THEIR OPENING OF SILK and CLOTH SACQUES and CIRCULARS, OF THE LATEST STYLES, On Thursday, the 4th. [4 2 3t

W. H. DESKS. NINTH GROVE. OFFICE TABLES. 4TH ST.

107 EIGHTH STREET RIBBON STORE, four doors above ARCH Street. 107 JULIUS SICHEL Has just opened a fine assortment of MILLINERY GOODS for the ensuing Season, consisting of STRAW BONNETS AND HATS, the latest shapes and styles. RIBBONS in all colors, widths, and qualities; the best assortment in the city. Bonnet Silks, Satins, Velvets, and Crapes, all qualities and shades. French Flowers, a superb assortment in the latest novelties. Velvet Ribbons, black and gold, in all widths and qualities. The best French and New York Bonnet Frames, always on hand. Bonnet Ornaments, Bugle Fringes, the handsomest styles; in fact, every article used in making or trimming a bonnet or hat. The above goods are all selected with the best care, and will be sold at the lowest market rates to suit the times. JULIUS SICHEL, No. 107 N. EIGHTH St., 4 doors above ARCH. P. S. No trouble to show goods. 4 2 1m

CARPETINGS.

1867. SPRING. 1867. J. F. & E. B. ORNE, 904 CHESNUT STREET PHILADELPHIA. OPENING OF SPRING IMPORTATIONS NEW CARPETINGS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE. 100 PIECES YARD AND A HALF WIDE VELVETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE. 1000 PIECES JOHN CROSSLEY & SONS' ENGLISH TAPESTRY CARPETS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE. 500 PIECES BEST MAKES ENGLISH BRUSSELS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE. ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS FOR HALLS AND STAIRS, WITH EXTRA BORDERS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE. CHOICE DESIGNS FRENCH CHENILLE CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE. 250 PIECES English Royal Wilton Carpets.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE. 50 SHEETS EXTRA QUALITY ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS

J. F. & E. B. ORNE 904 CHESNUT STREET 100 PIECES NEW CANTON MATTINGS, WHITE, RED, CHECKED, and FANCY, 3 16 stuth2m4p] ALL WIDTHS.

CARPETINGS.

GLEN ECHO MILLS, GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA. McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN, No. 509 CHESNUT STREET. MANUFACTURERS OF THREE-PLY CARPETINGS, EXTRA SUPER INGRAIN SUPERFINE INGRAIN, FINE INGRAIN, TWILLED AND PLAIN VENETIAN, RUGS, MATS, ETC.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT, No. 519 CHESNUT STREET, McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN. CARPETINGS. New and Choice Styles of ENGLISH AND FRENCH AXMINSTERS, ROYAL WILTONS, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY VELVET, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS, THREE-PLYS AND INGRAINS.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN, No. 509 CHESNUT STREET, JOBBERS AND DEALERS IN CARPETINGS Etc. Etc. Would call the attention of the Trade to what are denominated "PHILADELPHIA GOODS," to which they give special attention.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN, No. 509 CHESNUT STREET, AGENTS FOR: WISNER H. TOWNSEND'S and A. FOLSOM & SON'S OIL CLOTHS, AND G. W. CHIPMAN & CO.'S STAIR PADS AND CARPET LININGS. [2 19rpath

REMOVAL OF TOWNSEND & CO. TO No. 59 North SECOND Street, BELOW ARCH, EAST SIDE. CARPETINGS, ETC. The attention of our friends and patrons is called to our REMOVAL To No. 59 North SECOND Street, below Arch, east side, where it will be our aim to keep in store such GOODS only as we have every confidence will give satisfaction to our customers. [3 30 stuth2mrp

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS! J. T. DELACROIX, No. 37 South SECOND Street, Has received per late arrivals, a large and varied assortment of J. CROSSLEY & SON'S BRUSSELS CARPETINGS, NEW DESIGNS. Also, a large line of Three-ply Extra Super and Fine INGRAIN CARPETING, COTTAGE and RAG CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, ETC., which will be sold at greatly reduced prices, wholesale and retail. J. T. DELACROIX, No. 37 South SECOND Street, Between Market and Chesnut streets. N. B.—Particular attention paid to the fitting up of Offices and Counting-rooms. 2 23 3m

GEORGE W. HILL MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN CARPETINGS, No. 126 NORTH THIRD STREET, Has on hand a large assortment of DESIRABLE PATTERNS, to which he asks the attention of buyers. 2 13 wfm3m

WANTS.

WANTED—MEN FROM EVERY COUNTY in the United States to call at No. 413 CHESNUT Street, room 1, second floor, and see the PATENT ATMOSPHERIC BUTTER MAKER churn butter from sweet milk in five minutes. By investing a few hundred dollars $25 to $50 can be made every day; costs but 30 cents and sells for $3. County and State rights for sale. 4 2 6t*

WANTED—A COLORED MAN TO TRAVEL to Europe. Apply at J. C. BROWN, 4 1 Commercial Hotel.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1, 1867.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts:—		
Commercial paper	$384,062 14	
Demand Loans	77,300 00	$461,362 14
Banking-House and Fixtures		77,874 58
Current Expenses and Taxes		23,481 38
Premiums		26,677 33
Revenue Stamps		1,010 32
Due from National Banks		242,313 26
Due from other Banks		10,068 99
U. S. Bonds deposited with Treasurer of U. S. to secure circulation		500,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand		600 00
National Bank Notes		24,876 00
Fractional Currency		3,915 13
Legal-tender Notes	$171,823 00	
Compound Interest Notes	120,000 00	291,823 00
Total		$1,664,602 89

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		$500,000 00
Circulating Notes Outstanding		417,900 00
Individual Deposits	$313,846 94	
Due to National Banks	186,166 70	
Due to other Banks and Bankers	1,917 73	$701,925 37
Profits		45,177 43
Total		$1,664,602 80

I, JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier of the National Bank of the Republic, of Philadelphia, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, 4 2 6t CASHIER.

ANOTHER ADDRESS BY DR. SCHENCK.

We copy the following from the Boston *Journal* of January 17. Philadelphians, read it:—

Dr. Schenck was at his elegant rooms on Hanover street yesterday, on the occasion of his weekly visit. As usual, there was a great rush of patients, coming from almost every portion of New England. The Doctor, who is wise and shrewd, saw at a glance what could and what could not be done in the few remaining hours of the day, and entering the reception-rooms, proceeded to address those present, giving, as will be seen, some very excellent counsel. The Doctor deals in common sense, makes plain statements, and knows what he says. He spoke as follows:—

Ladies and Gentlemen:—I see there are more here than I can properly attend to, and so I must try and manage it to get a number of you at a time. Many of you only want a little advice. You have seen me before. Some of you, I suppose, have come a long distance, and are apparently too feeble to wait your turn. Those that wish a thorough examination with the Respirometer I will take into my private room as soon as possible. My charges are five dollars for an examination. I can listen to your lungs and tell pretty well their condition, but if you want to know their exact state—whether it is Bronchial, Tuberculous, Pleuritic, or Pulmonary Consumption, and whether you are curable or not—you must be examined with the Respirometer. It is the only proper way of auscultating. Consumption can be cured; lungs deeply diseased can be healed up if the system is got into a healthy, healing condition. The course pursued by the majority of physicians is all wrong. They never cure. Their Cod Liver Oil and Whisky only ruin the stomach. I frequently, in riding in the cars, get seated by consumptives. They have all their traps for drinking with them, and as soon as they get into a spell of coughing they take a drink of whisky. And so they go on, and many drink a quart a day. Take a well man and let him drink in this way, and he will soon lose his appetite. My first step is to cleanse the stomach and liver, and then to create an appetite. Many of you have a cough, night sweats, creeping chills, and you all want to have them stopped. You think you would be so much better. Now I stop nothing. The cough is to relieve the lungs. If your lungs are diseased, the first and only thing to be done is to get the strength, and the only way to do that is to cleanse the stomach and liver. If both lungs are not too badly affected, with my Mandrake Pills, Seaweed Tonic, and Pulmonic Syrup I can frequently effect the most wonderful cures of Consumption. A cure frequently requires gentle purging for some length of time, to get the stomach and liver to act naturally. As soon as the mucus and slime begin to move, the appetite begins to come up. The Seaweed Tonic being an alkali, preserves the food in the stomach until it is digested, preventing it from souring. Now, in almost all cases of lung disease, the action of the system is so slow that food lies in the stomach and sours. Blood is made of it after it is spoiled; and this is the way our blood gets thick and bad. Canker, Sore Throat, and Catarrh proceed from this sour stomach. Burning of the throat with Caustic and gargles affords only temporary relief. It should be treated the same as when the tongue is coated, or sick headache. The cause is the same. My Pulmonic Syrup goes right to blood when the stomach is kept right with the Pills and Tonic. Now I wish you to understand that I have no special remedies for Chills or Night Sweats. As soon as the lungs begin to heal these will stop; but if opium, quinine, and many other things which are used to stop them thus go right into the stomach and get it so deranged, digestion stops. This is the very thing I am trying to restore. If I cannot get patients hungry, and get food to digest easily, I cannot cure them. Get up a good appetite, eat good, rich food, fat meat, gravy—in fact, nearly everything the appetite craves—and the lungs will soon begin to heal. No matter whether the sore is inside or outside, if the system is healthy it will heal up. You can hardly stop it. It is nature to heal. You may notice persons that have Scrofula, or any old chronic running ulcers; they are all of a feeble or bilious condition, their digestion is poor, and they have not a healthy circulation of blood. Some three or four years ago a lady, Mrs. Bartholomew, came to my room, No. 32 Bond street, New York; she had a tumor, with two running ulcers on her liver, which had been running for fourteen years; and they kept getting worse. She was costive, skin yellow, very stupid and dull, liver and stomach torpid, and no circulation. In three months I ran the disease all out of her. The ulcers healed, and she is now a bright, healthy woman. Now there is one very important matter to be attended to in curing Consumption, and that is, to prevent taking cold. Your physicians tell you to go out every pleasant day. This, in my opinion, is a great mistake. Persons in health go out and take colds. When a lung begins to heal the slightest change will inflame it, and then they are thrown back. When I can persuade patients to keep to their rooms I am almost sure of success. When they are able they can exercise about the rooms to get the blood in circulation. The directions which accompany my medicines are so explicit that any one can take them all without ever seeing me. There is not a day but what I hear of some that have been cured that I never saw. Take the medicine, and guard against taking cold. If the lungs are not too far gone, the stomach will soon cleanse itself, the appetite will come. Eat plenty of good food, and nature will heal the lungs. As I said before, do not depend on something to ease the cough, or to stop night sweats and creeping chills, for these are only temporary. Some persons may think when I speak of taking cold, that my medicines may open the pores and lay them more liable; but it is right the reverse of this; for when the stomach is cleansed persons are not so liable to take cold as when the system is locked up. Frequently, when people take a cold, if they would swallow a dose of Mandrake Pills it would work it off; but instead of this they take something to check it, which drives it back to the lungs, leaving the seeds for tubercles, or the next slight cold, and inflammation of the lungs. I have talked much longer than I intended to, but when I start I get so anxious to convince people how easy it is to keep well and feel fit for business, that I do not know where to stop. When your stomach is out of order your are sick all over, and if you keep that right, you cannot help but be healthy and fleshy. Look at me. Once I was in the last stage of Consumption, as tall as I am now, and I weighed less than one hundred pounds. My fathers, mother, brothers, and sister all died of Consumption—a family complaint—and yet here I now am, weighing two hundred and thirty pounds, cured by the same medicines I offer to you. I do not wish to be understood that my medicines cure all. A great many die that take them. They commence too late, and their lungs are too far gone. Their stomach and liver are too much congested, and, I am sorry to say, frequently by the use of Bourbon Whisky, to get them into action. The Mandrake Pills contain no Calomel or Mercury; they are perfectly harmless, and carry off the bile better than Blue Pill or any other purgative ever concocted.

Dr. J. H. Schenck is professionally at his Principal Office, No. 6 North Sixth street, corner of Commerce street, Philadelphia, every Saturday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

He is also professionally at No. 32 Bond street, New York, every Tuesday, and No. 35 Hanover street, Boston, every Wednesday. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer the price is $5. Office hours at each city from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each $1·50 per bottle, or $7·50 per half-dozen; Mandrake Pills, 25 cents a box. A full supply of Dr. Schenck's medicines for sale at all times at his rooms; also by Druggists generally.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE THIRD PAGE.]

LEAGUE ISLAND—ARRIVAL OF THE GOVERNMENTAL COMMISSION FOR EXAMINING INTO THE ELIGIBILITY OF THE SITE.—It will be remembered that the bill which passed Congress accepting League Island as an iron-clad naval rendezvous, contained a proviso to the effect that the locality should first be examined and favorably reported upon by a scientific commission to be appointed by the authorities at Washington. This Commission has recently been appointed, and late last evening the gentlemen composing it arrived in this city, and took up their temporary residence in the quarters provided for them at the Continental by the city authorities. The Commission consists of the following officers:—

Rear-Admiral Davis, Commodore James Alden, Chief Engineer J. W. King, Major-General Humphreys, and Professor J. E. Hilyard.

Last Thursday afternoon, at the meeting of Councils, a joint Special Committee of five members from each branch was appointed to meet the above-named Commission, and tender them, in behalf of the city, all the necessary facilities for performing their task. The joint committee consists of the following gentlemen:—Messrs. Hodgdon, Fox, Cattell, Stuckley, and Page, of Select Council; and Messrs. Harper, Wagner, Palmer, Potter, and Dillon, of the Common Council.

The Committee appointed by Councils met in the Mayor's Office at 11 o'clock this morning, and, accompanied by his Honor, proceeded to the Continental Hotel, and formally received the Commission, and extended to them the hospitalities of the city. It is the desire of the Commission that no reporters of the press accompany them in their perambulations to and from the places they intend visiting; but means have been devised by which every event of interest which transpires will be made public.

The Commission visited the Navy Yard this morning, and were received with the customary honors due to the rank of the Chairman, Admiral Davis.

THE EASTERN GALLERIES of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts are again adorned (and for the last time this season) with the magnificent collection of Paintings recently imported by Mr. A. D'Huyvetter, of Antwerp. This gentleman, for years has been engaged in visiting the studios of the most celebrated artists of the English, French, Dusseldorf, and Flemish schools, and has the advantage of making his selections judiciously. The catalogue embraces 184 paintings, all of which will be sold without reserve. No. 49, Cattle and Sheep, is by Louis Rabbe, one of the best cattle-painters in Europe. This artist's works are much sought after by connoisseurs. No. 66, The Toilet, by A. Van Hamme. No. 83, Winter, by Deleeuw, of Brussels, is full of spirit and effect. There are many more, which will have to be seen to be fully appreciated. We advise connoisseurs to embrace this opportunity to examine the collection, as the sale will take place on Thursday and Friday evenings, April 4 and 5, at 7½ o'clock, under the management of B. Scott, Jr.

THE SABBATH SCHOOLS of the Second Reformed Dutch Church, Seventh street, above Brown, (Rev. Mr. Talmage's), celebrate their fifteenth anniversary to-morrow evening, in the Church, at half past 7 o'clock. We have had the pleasure on former occasions of being present, and bear testimony to the varied character of these entertainments, and we learn that this one promises to be more attractive than any of the former ones. The singing of the five hundred children of this school, a conversation by a number of the pupils (a new feature), an address by the pastor, and the usual floral and other offerings, together with choice music by the choir, form a part of the programme. As only a limited number of tickets can be sold, early application will be necessary. The price is twenty-five cents, and can be obtained at Dr. Kennedy's Drug Store, Seventh and Brown streets.

LARCENIES OF A COAT AND CLOTHING.—John Pfehl, an old man, was arrested last evening for stealing a coat, the property of Michael Landis, who resides at Newmarket and Noble streets. John stepped into the latter's residence, and abstracted the coat from the closet, and was not the person suspected of the theft until he was seen in the vicinity of Newmarket and Pegg streets with it in his possession. Alderman Toland, after a hearing, committed Pfehl to prison in default of $600 bail.

Louisa Truffer, who resides at No. 166 Walter street, was arrested at Newmarket and Pegg streets, charged with the larceny of numerous articles of clothing belonging to her relatives. She was held for a further hearing in $600 bail.

MINUS $12.—A man who put up for the night at a boarding-house on the corner of Barron and South streets, learned in the morning that his pocket-book was short of $12, which he was very certain was there when he retired. Cordelia Berger, an inmate of the family, was arrested on suspicion, and held for a further hearing by Alderman Tittermary.

THE CATAWISSA RAILROAD—ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Catawissa Railroad Company was held at noon to-day, at the office of the Company, No. 424 Walnut street. The annual report of the Directors was read, showing the operations of the Company during the year ending December 31, 1866. The amount of capital stock issued up to date had been:—

508 first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, at $500	$250,000
41,975 shares preferred stock at $50	2,098,750
22,823 shares common stock at $50	1,141,150
5 per cent. chattel bonds	24,500
	$3,514,400
Less amount of Sinking Fund applied to reduction of 1st mortgage bonds	9,800
	$3,504,560
Authorized capital not yet issued:—	
2025 shares preferred stock at $50	$101,250
367 shares common stock at $50	18,350
	119,600
Total capital	$3,624,160

The business transacted by the road during the year is shown in the following statement:—

In 1865 the number of passengers moved one mile was 3,815,560, yielding $112,179·22. In 1866 the number was 2 858,732, yielding $83,466·09; a decrease of 958,732 in passengers and of $28,713·37 in receipts.

During 1865 the total amount of freight transported one mile was 9,369,055 tons, yielding $238,531·37.

In 1866 the freight traffic had increased to 15,503,620 tons, or 65¼ per cent., yielding $351,·181·08, or an increase in receipts of 47¼ per cent.

The gross receipts during the year amounted to $531,136·08. From this must be deducted $51,541·30, for rent and use of connecting railroads, leaving the earnings of the road at $486,594·78, which is equal to $7,486·07 for each mile of track. The working expenses were 64 per cent. of the earnings, amounting to $311,·420·66, which leaves $175,174·12 as the net profits of the year.

During the year $72,694·93 were expended in new work and extensions to accommodate the increase in the tonnage of the road. The report accounts for the diminution in the passenger traffic in these words:—

"The diminution in the passenger business is, in considerable degree, attributable not only to the failure of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to comply with the contract of the 21st of April, 1865, made with the Catawissa Railroad Company, but also to the entire withdrawal of all interest by them in the business in connection to and existing before said contract. The effect of this attempt to force business away from the direct route to New York, over our road, to that by way of Harrisburg, has resulted, as might have been readily foreseen, in giving the profitable bulk of this common through trade and travel to our northern competitors.

"It is to be hoped," continues the report, "that the unwise and unprofitable discriminating policy practised against the Catawissa Railroad by its immediate Western connections, the Philadelphia and Erie and Elmira and Williamsport Railroads, may be soon so changed as to yield hereafter profits to all interested, and thus surely avoid the losses annually admitted to both of these railroads."

The report contains extracts of a favorable character from the recent report of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, showing the relations of that concern with the other railroads of this State and of New Jersey, in connection with the Catawissa road.

The report states that, owing to arrangements lately concluded with the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, a still further increase in the business of the road during the current year is confidently anticipated. The net earnings of the year have been, by advice of counsel, placed to the credit of the rental account due by the lessees, the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company. As soon as this can be properly adjusted, it is proposed to make a division among the preferred stockholders, on account of the interest due them. This, it is expected, will take place within a month's time. The meeting was very harmonious, and everything passed off to the satisfaction of all interested.

ASSAULTING AN OFFICER.—Last evening John Tracy had imbibed just enough to make him very disorderly. The corner of Seventeenth and Coates was his base of operations, where he became exceedingly annoying to passers-by. Officer Bailey undertook to arrest him, when Tracy's companions pitched into the officer. Then a citizen named Siltsenderfer coming to the aid of the officer, pitched into the rowdies, and between them all an exciting tussle was kept up for about ten minutes. The officer and citizen came off conquerors finally, the three companions retreating ingloriously. Tracy, who in the scuffle was energetic in trying to choke Officer Bailey, was marched to the Station House, and this morning was committed by Alderman Hutchinson in default of $800 bail.

AN ATTEMPT TO KILL BY A PUGNACIOUS ITALIAN YOUTH.—Francis Burleigh, an Italian youth of ten years, is a fiddler, and has often caused great annoyance to the older persons riding in our street cars, by fiddling a noted Irish lyric, *i. e.* "Pat Malloy," which of itself was gratifying to the smaller passengers. Francis last evening met a peer in his profession, and a discussion arose as to who could discourse the sweetest strains. Their opinions differed, a scuffle ensued, and Francis drew a pocket-knife and cut the other boy very severely in several places. A citizen arrested the former, and Alderman Jones committed him to answer the charge of assault with intent to kill.

LARCENY OF A PIECE OF VELVET.—S. Rosenstein, aged thirty, pretended, in passing through the dry goods stores in the vicinity of Eighth and Filbert streets, to be desirous of purchasing good and costly fabrics, and wished to be shown the finest specimens. A costly piece of velvet was given him for his examination and close inspection, while the clerk attended to some other duty. The clerk returned, but Rosenstein had left, and with him the piece of velvet, valued at $136. Officer Hess was immediately informed, started in pursuit, and arrested the thief at Eighth and Noble streets. He was taken before Alderman Beitler, and committed in default of $800 bail.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.—A colored man was peaceably riding on horseback last evening, in the vicinity of Ninth and Filbert streets, and enjoying the pleasurable exercise, when by some mishap he passed an envious darkey named Francis Luss. His joy was somewhat disturbed by being immediately saluted with stones, sticks, etc., hurled at his head by this envious person, and every time he or the horse he rode were struck it was accompanied with, "Git, jis now, off da hoss, dah!" This offending darkey was arrested by Officer Dehaven, and committed by Alderman Beitler in default of $500 bail.

A GENERAL THIEF.—Charles Mootheart has been long known, so it is alleged, as an old offender, generally engaged in taking things not belonging to him. Last night he was arrested in Front street, having in his possession six large-sized engravings, which he had obtained in a dishonest manner in Third street, below Washington; also, a push-cart, which he was propeling carelessly along, the property of a gentlemen on Vine street. Alderman Tittermary committed Mootheart for a further hearing.

STRIKINGLY AMUSING.—It is said that Joseph O'Neil has but two pleasures—that of frequenting the rum-shop and imbibing freely, and that of beating his wife. To these two pleasures he is habitually addicted. And having passed through the first one at a little groggery last night, he returned to his home in Bodine street, near Columbia, and fell to beating, bruising, and otherwise maltreating his spouse, until he was arrested. Alderman Cloud committed him to answer in default of bail.

STEALING COTTON.—A common practice along our river front and on the wharves where goods are piled up preparatory to shipping, is that of persons cutting through the coverings of such goods, and abstracting slyly small amounts, which altogether never fail of making a profitable sale. Mary Gillim was arrested last evening for taking small portions of cotton from torn bales on the wharf at Front and Market streets. Alderman Hurley committed Mary to prison for the offense.

STEALING A TRUNK.—Joseph Heisler, aged thirty-two years, was an inmate of a boarding-house on Washington avenue, near Second street. Last evening he left hurriedly, and took the trunk of a fellow-boarder with him. Officer Nutt followed him up, and arrested him at the corner of Moyamensing avenue and Carpenter street. Alderman Tittermary, after a hearing, committed him to answer.

ONE GAITER.—A young chap named John Moran, did this morning, at an early hour, slip into a little shoe store on Second street, near Thompson, and did issue therefrom having in his possession one ladies' gaiter. Time would not permit his appropriating the pair, for he was hotly pursued and finally arrested. Alderman A. H. Shoemaker committed him to answer in default of $500 bail.

ARRESTED ON CHARGE OF ARSON.—George Hansberry, Henry Ahll, Charles Black, and John Glacy were yesterday arrested by Officers Dunlap and Iredel, of the Fourteenth District, for being the parties who set fire to a barn, at Mount Airy, the property of Mrs. Miller, which caused the burning of other buildings, involving in all a loss of about $3000. The parties were held in proper bail to answer.

SPRING OVERCOATS.—We have a complete assortment of this seasonable and sensible Garment in all kinds and shades of colors, at astonishingly low prices.

HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST.

HOMŒOPATHY IS NO LONGER AN EXPERIMENT; fifty years of time and of triumphant success, in every disease, and in all parts of the world, have answered that question. It only remains to choose the best form of it. DR. HUMPHREYS' SYSTEM OF SPECIFICS, for family use, divests the system of all intricacy and uncertainty, and affords a degree of positiveness decisive in results, not attained by any other mode. See advertisement in another column. Address,
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER, BILIOUS DISORDERS, HEADACHE, etc., are thoroughly cured by Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills. Acting as a gentle laxative, they remove all irritating and fecal matter from the bowels, gradually change the vitiated secretions of the stomach and liver, and restore those organs to a healthy condition. Sold by all Druggists. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

SALE OF ELEGANT PAINTINGS.—A collection of over 100 choice Oil Paintings, by French artists, embracing every variety of subject, will be sold this evening, at the Art Gallery of Messrs. Birch & Son, No. 1110 Chesnut street.

TO-DAY is placed on the counters of Charles Stokes & Co., the eminent clothiers under the Continental, a large and elegant assortment of spring goods for Spring Clothing.

WINES AND LIQUORS.—Hertzler & Guion have removed from No. 821 Market street to No. 124 Walnut street. N. B.—The agency of Mishler & Scheetz's Herb Bitters.

STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES, of superior quality, at a reduced price, at Reimer & Co.'s Looking-Glass and Picture Frame Emporium, No. 624 Arch street.

"NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS"—like the Bard sublime,
Not for a day, but for all coming time.
—*Cortland Gazette.*

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia.
J. S. LASH & CO.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

A FACT WORTH KNOWING.—Fancy Shirts from sixty different patterns. A first-class article, at a low price. McIntire & Brother, Variety, Zepher, and Gents' Furnishing, No. 1035 Chesnut street.

SPRING CLOTHING
FOR
MEN AND BOYS
now ready.
LARGE ASSORTMENT
and
LOW PRICES.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
S. E. Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

BEARINGER—HASTINGS.—On March 31, by Rev William Cathcart, Mr. JOSEPH G. BEARINGER to Miss WILHELMINA HASTINGS, both of this city.

HALLOWELL—LOVE.—On the 28th ultimo, by Rev. J. Dickerson, No. 876 N. Sixth street, Mr. GEORGE W. HALLOWELL to Miss ANN E. LOVE, all of Philadelphia.

RICH—SPENCER.—At Burlington, N. J., on the 30th of March, by the Rev. Dr. Drumm, assisted by the Rev. J. A. Stone, Lieutenant T. H. RICH, U. S. A., to SALLIE M. SPENCER, daughter of Howard Spencer, Esq.

DIED.

BROWN.—On the morning of the 31st ultimo, SALLIE, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Brown, in the 4th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 708 S. Tenth street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

CLARK.—On the 30th ultimo, after a short and painful illness, Mrs. ANN CLARK, wife of Mr. George Clark, aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, Gray's Ferry road, corner of Christian street, on Wednesday morning, April 3, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Mt. Moriah Cemetery.

COWAN.—In New York, on Sunday, March 31, of congestion of the lungs, WILLIAM L. COWAN (of the firm of Young & Cowan), aged 26 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the residence of his parent, Augustus Breneman, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

CRAMER.—On the 1st instant, GEORGE W., infant son of Ephraim and Sarah Cramer, aged 7 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1043 Loyal street, Nineteenth Ward, on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Franklin Cemetery.

CRIST.—On the 30th ultimo, Mr. CHARLES D. CRIST, in the 48th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mr. Jacob Fisher, No. 1314 Hanover street, Eighteenth Ward, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

EVANS.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, the 26th ultimo, JOSHUA EVANS, Sr., in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, in Willistown, on Fifth-day morning, the 4th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M. Conveyance from Paoli Station.

FULLER.—Snddenly, on Tuesday morning, April 2, ABBOTT H. FULLER, aged 29 years.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

LYLE.—On the 31st of March, 1867, Mrs. REBECCA R., wife of James M. Lyle.

The relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, No. 42 N. Fifth street, below Market street, Camden, N. J., on Thursday morning at 9 o'clock, and friends at the Central Presbyterian Church, Coates street, below Fourth, Philadelphia, at 11 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

WERTSNER.—On Saturday, March 30, GEORGE WERTSNER, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, DeKalb street, below Jacoby, Norristown, on Thursday, April 4, at 10 o'clock, without further notice. Funeral to proceed to Boem's Church.

BRITANNIA, GERMAN SILVER, SILVER-Plated, and Iron Tea Table, and Basting Spoons for sale at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

"ENTRY ROBBERS" MAY BE FRUSTRATED by putting extra safe tumbler Night Latches on your front door. For sale, with other Hardware, at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

TEA CANISTERS, FLOUR BOXES, NUTMEG Graters, Dust Pans, Pepper Boxes, Match Safes, and other Japanned Tin Ware, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
No. 430 CHESNUT Street,
4 1 8 Next door to Post Office

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut 2 8 5p

PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC.
COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ETC.
Manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
2 27 6m No. 11 N. SIXTH Street

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.—Works on Staten Island.—Office in Philadelphia, No. 40 North EIGHTH Street, West side.
This Company, now in the forty-eighth year of its existence, is prepared to DYE, CLEANSE, and FINISH, in an unequalled manner, all kinds of ladies' and gentlemen's Garments and Piece Goods.
Ladies' Dresses and Velvet Mantillas, Gent's Coats, Pants, etc., cleansed, without affecting the shape or color. 2 23 2mrp

THIRD EDITION

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOAN.

Opening of the Bids at Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, April 2.—The total amounts of bids for the new State loan was for about thirty-one millions, Jay Cooke & Co., Drexel & Co., and E. W. Clarke & Co. bidding for twenty-three millions, of which they will be awarded about sixteen millions; the balance to various parties. The prices ranged from par to five per cent. premium. About one million was taken at five per cent. interest per annum. The following is a list of some of the individual bids made through the above-named banking houses:—

Thos. R. Schall	$2,000	Edwin M. Dyer	1,500
Eli Lewis, York, Pa.	12,200	J. Frees, Trustee	1,200
J. F. Rosenmiller	10,000	D. G. Swarts, Lan.	5,000
Joseph Smyser	3,000	John D. Myers	4,000
J. E. & J. F. Rosenmiller, Trustees	2,000	Reed, McGraun & Co	90,000
Horace Bonham	2,200	Thomas J. Brody	2,000
Samuel Ruby	10,000	Israel Bedler	1,000
Elizah Benham	1,000	A. Richardson	600
J. E. Rosenmiller	1,000	George Allick	3,000
Jacob Forney	12,000	Matthew Newtenhalter	800
John Craig	11,500	Oliver Crilly	800
Levi P. Coats	2,000	Horace Binney, and others, Trustees	62,000
Jos. Staab & Co., Easton	1,000,000	Thomas A. Budd	15 000
Whitehead&c, Morrison & Co	100,000	J. G. King & Son, N. Y	1,398,000
William Blanes	10,000	Thomas A. Biddle & Co	426,000
Dr. Rahm & Co	199,000	Thomas B. Wilson, executor	60,000
M. & G. C. Ward	538,000	C. A. Reppller, President	50,000
Townsend, Whelen & Co	6,100	Alexander Benson	50,000
E. H. Ford	500	J. R. Baker	20,000
M. B. Sellers	1,000	C. T. Yerkes, Jr., & Co	540,000
S. Weir Lewis	8,000	H. Kraemer	3,800
Alexander Benson	50,000	C. B. Wright, for self and others	500,000
Gen. Bacon & Co.	187,000	Thomas B. Hoopes	20,000
H. Kellogg & Son	5,000	John M. Atwood	20,000
Henry W. Arey	8,000	Rebecca S. Elkinton	2,000
H. G. Clay	10,000	Walter G. Ellis	5,000
John B. Budd	42,000	George W. Vogel	21,000
John B. Penn	800	Ephraim Clark, Trustee	5,000
Joshua T. Jeans	12,000	John H. Campbell, Trustee	5,200
Jacob Jeans	12,000	Edward K. Smith	10,000
H. H. Reinhard	10,000	A. T. McClintock, Wilkesbarre	5,500
Henry D. Biddle	4,000	A. Bowman	6,000
E. W. Clark, Jay Cook & Co., and Drexel & Co	23,000,000	Levi Merkel, Mechanicsburg	6,150
Henry G. Freeman	5,000	Powers & Weigman, And in case these bids are not accepted	125,000
Arthur G. Coffin	32,000		20,000
Samuel W. Jones	10,000	Girard Life Insurance & Trust Co.	50,000
Arthur G. Coffin	36,000	B. Gardet	7,000
Mary Hughes	1,200	Thomas J. Brody	2,000
Joseph Baum, ex	200	Israel Bedler	1,000
Samuel Burgess	25,000	Andrew Ballade	4,000
W. C. Gorton	30,400	A. Richardson	600
Catharine Corker	500	George Allick	3,000
Saml Wagner and Jacob Huntzinger, Pres't	200,000	Matthew Newtenhalter	800
M. Wright, Trustee	10,000	Oliver Crilly	800
J. C. Bomberger and others	$500,000	Horace Binney, and others, Trustees	62,000
A. G. Heisler	5,300	Thomas A. Budd	15 000
S. W. Sharp	5,000	J. G. King & Son, N. Y	1,398,000
C. F. Rowland	20,000	Thomas A. Biddle & Co	426,000
Delaware Mutual Insurance Co	150,000	Thomas B. Wilson, executor	60,000
Jacob Witmer	60,000	C. A. Reppller, President	50,000
Alfred Fassett	16,500	Alexander Benson	50,000
Lewis T. Brown, Agent	16,500	J. R. Baker	20,000
Jos. M. Bennett	25,000	C. T. Yerkes, Jr., & Co	540,000
B. Griffith	6,000	H. Kraemer	3,800
Geo. Brazin	5,500	C. B. Wright, for self and others	500,000
Geo. A. Binder	7,000	Thomas B. Hoopes	20,000
John S. Little	27 000	John M. Atwood	20,000
J. P. Hutchinson	60,000	Rebecca S. Elkinton	2,000
M. T. H. Dennis	50,000	Walter G. Ellis	5,000
Anna B. Brown	2,000	George W. Vogel	21,000
Society of Cincinnati of Penn'a	23,000	Ephraim Clark, Trustee	5,000
James Maginnis	3,000	John H. Campbell, Trustee	5,200
P. P. Morris	7,900	Edward K. Smith	10,000
J. Lafourcade	4,000	A. T. McClintock, Wilkesbarre	5,500
Phil. H. Law, trustee	5,600	A. Bowman	6,000
C. T. Yerkes, Jr., & Co	238,000	Levi Merkel, Mechanicsburg	6,150
M. Dennison, Balt.	105,000	Powers & Weigman, And in case these bids are not accepted	125,000
Thos. Mifflin Camden, Del	12,500		20,000
Robert Brooke	25,000	Girard Life Insurance & Trust Co.	50,000
Mary Repler	5,000	B. Gardet	7,000
E. F. Pennypacker, Phœnixville	2,000	Thomas J. Brody	2,000
Daniel Latshaw	3,700	Israel Bedler	1,000
Adam Torrents	300	A. Richardson	600
Geo. Smuller	10,000	George Allick	3,000
Alexander J. Fry, York, Pa	16,500	Matthew Newtenhalter	800
Isaac Zimmerman	1,000	Oliver Crilly	800
Wm. MacCoukey, Wrightsville	9,700	Horace Binney, and others, Trustees	62,000
Benj. Moore	2,500	Thomas A. Budd	15 000
Farmers' and Drovers' Nat. Bank, Waynesburg	10,000	J. G. King & Son, N. Y	1,398,000
	12,500	Thomas A. Biddle & Co	426,000
Jas. Jones	[illegible]	Thomas B. Wilson, executor	60,000
Conrad Roath	[illegible]	C. A. Reppller, President	50,000
Alex. J. Frey	5,000	Alexander Benson	50,000
Reed, McGraun & Co	40,000	J. R. Baker	20,000
Valentine Baker	5,000	C. T. Yerkes, Jr., & Co	540,000
Chas. F. Leslinq	5,000	H. Kraemer	3,800
Wm. Ashmead	4,500	C. B. Wright, for self and others	500,000
		Thomas B. Hoopes	20,000
		John M. Atwood	20,000
		Rebecca S. Elkinton	2,000
		Walter G. Ellis	5,000
		George W. Vogel	21,000
		Ephraim Clark, Trustee	5,000
		John H. Campbell, Trustee	5,200
		Edward K. Smith	10,000
		A. T. McClintock, Wilkesbarre	5,500
		A. Bowman	6,000
		Levi Merkel, Mechanicsburg	6,150
		Powers & Weigman, And in case these bids are not accepted	125,000
			20,000
		Girard Life Insurance & Trust Co.	50,000
		B. Gardet	7,000
		Thomas J. Brody	2,000
		Israel Bedler	1,000
		A. Richardson	600
		George Allick	3,000
		Matthew Newtenhalter	800
		Oliver Crilly	800
		Horace Binney, and others, Trustees	62,000
		Thomas A. Budd	15 000
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		Thomas B. Wilson, executor	60,000
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		C. B. Wright, for self and others	500,000
		Thomas B. Hoopes	20,000
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		A. T. McClintock, Wilkesbarre	5,500
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		Powers & Weigman, And in case these bids are not accepted	125,000
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Quest of Place.

From the Tribune.

Some of our readers will undoubtedly remember the menagerie-man's description of an amphibious animal—"He can't live in the water, and he dies on land;" and this is precisely the purgatorial position of a great many seekers for office in Washington. If the President smiles upon them, the Senate frowns; if they are distasteful to the White House, there can be no nomination; if they please his Excellency, there can be no confirmation—and thus their money is expended and their patience exhausted, while the rays of hope vouchsafed to them are cold and scanty. Under such distracting circumstances, sensible men would pack their valises, pay their tavern bills if possible, and return to their sweet homes without delay.

Half the time, and money, and ingenuity often expended in fishing and fighting for a place of small perquisites, and less honor, would set these deluded gentlemen up in business, and keep them profitably going afterwards. But there is a distemper which men catch in lobbies and caucus-rooms, which, without being kind enough speedily to kill, makes fools of them and sends them upon a feverish chase after wild-geese for the rest of their days. If anything could cure them it would be the present dead-lock in Washington; but they are long past all chance of recovery. The lesson which they afford, we hope, will not be lost upon our youthful and more unsophisticated readers. A stern resolution at twenty-one, never to seek for place but to wait for place to seek him, will be money in the pocket of any young man wise enough to make and firm enough to keep the wholesome vow.

The Government, we admit, must have servants, and servants must be paid. We have no fault to find with office-holding, provided the incumbent be capable and honest. Our quarrel is with office-seeking adopted as a trade or profession, followed often after lamentable failure, fascinating its victim to beggary or worse, filling his whole nature with the poison of sycophancy, and gradually reducing his manliness to a minimum. All this wreck of character and ruin of fortune would be avoided if the wretched business of soliciting place could be brought into the disrepute which it deserves. We believe that we could find in this city at least one hundred gentlemen of first-rate talents and the best commercial education, of agreeable manners, and of unspotted character, from whom a Collector of Customs might safely be selected, who would accept the trust, but who would wait a very long while indeed before asking for it. Such a person would go into office honest, keep so while in, and surrender his place unblamed and immaculate. This would be one of the blessed results of forcing the Government to look up a man when it wanted him, and to put him in charge of affairs unembarrassed by pledges and promises, his personal dignity preserved, his noble soul unmortgaged, his integrity left free to assert itself. We beg pardon, in these times, for drawing an ideal picture, and for dreaming of disinterestedness and purity. We suppose that we must take the political world as we find it, and that the petitioning and palavering, the bribing and the button-holing, the sheer beggary, the knee-crooking, and the lobby-haunting must go on—an incurable disease and a national disgrace. Wherefore we beseech those who are worth saving to keep out of this slough. Let them go to Washington, if they must, to see the President, the Secretary of State, the marble Washington, and other curiosities; but let them smite, as the enemy of their soul, the first serpent in the shape of a friend who whispers to them a word of the delights and emoluments of the national service. Good men should not cheapen themselves by suing for recognition, and with the very first genuflexion, the good that is in a man is either sensibly diminished or altogether disappears.

Adjournment of Congress.

From the Times.

The adjournment of Congress is a relief for which the country, and especially its business interests, ought to be profoundly grateful. The assembling of the Fortieth Congress on the 4th of March could not but operate as a source of widespread anxiety. Urgent necessity was pleaded as a justification of the step, and the opening sounds were well calculated to convey an anticipation of startling measures. Almost every question which the previous Congress was supposed to have disposed of, at least for a time, was threatened with disturbance. The tariff, the currency, the Bankrupt bill, the internal revenue system, all the phases of the reconstruction question, were menaced with unsettlement. On each of these subjects plans were broached, changes suggested, fresh causes of irritation and difficulty propounded. A busy and protracted session seemed imminent. Commerce and industry were to a great degree paralyzed. Forebodings of evil unnerved importers and traders, and imparted a disastrous dullness to every money centre. The South was harassed by fears of new conditions, and the possible addition to the stringency of the law now in force. All these considerations were made worse by an ever-recurring talk about impeachment, and the demand for the continuance of the session as a check upon the President, and a preparation for emergencies that were declared to be probable.

And now, happily, for a season, these perils are past. There has been no tinkering of the tariff or the currency. Special interests, grasping at exceptional profit, have not succeeded in reopening internal taxation. The beneficial results of the Bankrupt law will come into play, despite the lobbying of its merciless opponents. The reconstruction question has been handled only to be perfected; the Supplemental bill in effect completing the practical features of the previous law, without changing its conditions or adding to its embarrassments. And though the impeachment project has not been formally abandoned—though the form of an inquiry is still to be kept up—sufficient has transpired to prove that practically it will amount to nothing. Therefore, we repeat, the country has good reason to be satisfied with its deliverance from impending dangers. It may have no solid ground of exultation. It may perchance feel that the disturbing element still lives, and may renew its manifestations in December, if not in July. But, at any rate, the immediate trouble is ended, and every branch of business may be expected to be benefited by the circumstance. A certain confidence and freedom may be felt for the first time in months, and this of itself is no inconsiderable advantage.

There are, however, more enduring reasons for rejoicing at the occurrences of the brief session and the events which have marked its progress. The absence of fresh vexation and difficulty is attributable, not to the forbearance of those who at one time seemed likely to create both, but to the controlling influence of more moderate counsels. The extremists were ready for everything. They were eager to push forward impeachment at all hazards. They were prepared to keep Congress together in expectancy of revolutions or excuses that might be used for their violent purposes. They were not unwilling to treat reconstruction as still an open question, and to embody their ultraism in all manner of tests and oaths and penalties. To accomplish these ends, they were ready to unite with anybody and everybody who desired interference with other questions considered settled. Nothing is owing to the forbearance, the wisdom, the magnanimity of the extreme section of the party in power. They were a minority, that is all. They were overborne by the good sense and the comparative moderation of the majority of Republicans, who refused to remain in session with nothing practical to be done, discouraged propositions pointing to greater harshness towards the South, and showed no favor to the Butler plan for removing the President, with or without cause.

It is in this aspect that the adjournment on Saturday forms just cause of gratulation. For in that fact we have proof that Butler and Stevens are not the leaders of the House, that their spirit is not its spirit, and that their schemes of vengeance and revolution do not command its approval. The evidence may be negative, and so certainly are the advantages. But as against positive violence and wrong, the mere refusal to facilitate either is something that should not be underestimated in times like these.

Pools and Frauds in Wall Street.

From the Herald.

The arrest of several New York stock operators, and the developments that have been made consequently as to the manner of doing business among that class of people, have created an extraordinary lamentation in Wall stock, around the stock boards, and at the hotels. We refer to the arrest of Daniel Drew, James Fisk, Jr., and William Belden. They were arrested on the complaint and affidavit of Joseph B. Stewart. The names of several others are mentioned in the complaint, and conspicuously that of Leonard Huyck. Subsequently Stewart himself and Huyck were arrested on a charge of fraud connected with the failure of the Merchants' National Bank at Washington. The arrest of the latter, though made, it is said, by the Government, through James C. Kennedy, the receiver of the Merchants' National Bank, is evidently a counter blow on the part of the parties first arrested to embarrass the matter and to save themselves. A vast amount of money is involved in the transactions which led to the proceedings.

As to the guilt of the parties, one side or the other, we must leave that for the courts to decide. No doubt the whole matter will be thoroughly ventilated, and a great deal of light thrown upon the secret and fraudulent dealings in Wall street. The trouble arose from one set of "operators," as they are called, forming a combination and a "pool" to cheat others, and then cheating each other. The "pool" was formed to operate in Erie Railroad stock so as to control or exercise a powerful influence on the market, and thus secretly to make money by catching the gudgeons and cheating the public. The parties charged with the operations for the benefit of all operated for themselves and cheated their partners, it is alleged. Such combinations and pools have become quite common, and wealthy men who stand high in the community do not hesitate to enter into them. Something similar to this occurred recently in operations in Pacific Mail stock. The biters were bitten in that case also.

Now, in all other transactions in business we should call such conduct cheating and fraudulent. Gambling at faro is not a bit more dishonest or demoralizing. The gambler who secretly packs the cards to obtain the money of his victim, does not act worse than these so-called gentlemen and Wall street speculators who form pools to cheat the unsuspecting public, and cheat each other. In fact, it is the worst sort of gambling. While this is going on we need not be surprised that the moral sense of the community becomes blunted, and that we have a plentiful crop of crimes as the consequence. The Legislature ought to take the matter in hand, to protect the public and punish the guilty. We have laws against ordinary gambling, though they are not strictly enforced, it must be confessed. Why should not these gambling combinations and pools be declared fraudulent and punishable? Unless something be done to check the growing evil, Wall street will become so notorious that respectable business men will shun it as they would a plague, and button their pockets whenever they approach it. We call upon our legislators to watch the developments in the case referred to, and to provide a remedy against such frauds.

The Purchase of Russian America.

From the World.

Russia has sold us a sucked orange. Her North American possessions, which became hers by the right of prior discovery (Behring, a Danish captain in her service, the discoverer of Behring's Strait, was her pioneer in those regions), have been purchased by the United States for seven million dollars. The treaty was sent to the Senate on Saturday, and there is a rumor that Sir Frederick Bruce, the British Minister, straightway sent a telegram to London asking instructions as to what he should do in the premises. Whatever may be the value of that territory and its outlying islands to us, it had ceased to be of any to Russia. The only way she ever did, or ever could, utilize the northwest coast was in the prosecution of the fur trade. But that trade has declined and nearly run out by the destruction of the animals (particularly the otter), which have been hunted so industriously that not enough were left to breed and keep up the race. What remains of the Russian fur trade is not of sufficient importance to justify the expense of the naval protection required by the establishments. Russia has, therefore, done wisely in selling the territory and islands which to her had become useless.

But have we done wisely in buying it? If estimated by what it is in itself, certainly no; if by what the purchase may hereafter lead to, perhaps yes. When Franklin was asked the use of some new discovery in science, his reply was:—"What is the use of a new-born infant? It may become a man." It is only in some such prospective view that we can discover any value in this new purchase. It is almost amusing to read the comments of the effervescing quidnuncs who first heralded the news. They dilate on the vastness of the territory—ten or twelve times as large, they say, as the State of New York. But the greater part of it is of no more value for any human use than so many square miles of the ice in the Arctic Ocean by which it is bounded. The Aleutian Islands and a narrow strip along the southern part of the coast are all that would be worth taking as a gift. Other explosive enthusiasts think the purchase opens brilliant prospects for the China and Japan trade! As the territory can never have a population of consumers, and lies at a vast distance from the route for supplying inhabited countries, it is not very obvious how the new acquisition is to contribute so mightily to the development of the Asiatic trade. Another item in the catalogue of expected benefits is the promotion of our whale fisheries in the Northern Pacific. This is less extravagant; but Russia being a friendly power, and likely always to remain so, there would be no difficulty in securing the hospitality of her ports for our whalers without purchasing it. The price paid, seven millions in gold, is equivalent to between nine and ten millions in our currency. Computing the interest at the rate paid on our Government bonds, the new territory will be an annual cost of nearly half a million, besides the expense of maintaining military posts and a naval station—say, in the whole, a million a year. The total value of the fur trade at its most flourishing period, nay, the whole annual value of the furs collected in that territory, has probably never been half that sum. The small value of the territory in itself being so evident to every one who will be at the pains to look into the subject, its purchase, at the price paid, is not defensible except with a view to ulterior objects. What those ulterior objects must be requires no great sagacity to descry. They touch Great Britain so nearly that it is no wonder Sir Frederick Bruce forthwith telegraphed to Lord Derby to know what he should do. Nobody in this country can have forgotten the blustering Oregon controversy, which raged twenty years ago, and threatened to precipitate the two nations into war. President Polk maintained, in a message to Congress, that "our title to the whole of Oregon" up to the southern line of the Russian possessions was "clear and unquestionable;" and the popular cries of a large portion of our people were, "The whole of Oregon or none," and "Fifty-four forty or fight"—the latitude of fifty-four degrees forty minutes being the Russian boundary up to which we claimed.

The controversy was settled by a treaty fixing our boundary on the forty-ninth parallel, and surrendering the intervening coast to Great Britain. But although we surrendered our claim, the territory would be no less valuable to us now than it was esteemed then, when our President and a great body of our people were ready to fight for it. The purchase of the Russian territory renders it morally certain that we shall some day acquire the strip then in dispute

In the first place, a gap in our possessions on the Pacific coast will always be an eyesore to the nation, whose sense of symmetry will be offended by the ragged look of the map. The national imagination will always require that our coast line shall be continuous, and this aspiration will sooner or later be potential. It will secure for the Government efficient popular support whenever the time shall be ripe for completing what is now begun. In the next place, it will have a solid importance as a national acquisition. As soon as the Mexican Republic is settled, we shall probably acquire Lower California by a treaty of purchase, and we shall then need only what we relinquished in the Oregon treaty to give us the whole Pacific coast from Cape St. Lucas to Behring's Strait—a coast line of nearly four thousand miles. The advantage of this exclusive continuity will be, that it will diminish immensely the cost of national protection. There will not be a foot of ground on that extended coast where a hostile power could build a fort, establish an arsenal, or maintain a garrison; nor a harbor into which a hostile fleet could enter for coal, supplies, or repairs. The immense distances by which that coast is separated from the rest of the world must make it invulnerable by our foes in every future war, when we come to possess all its harbors.

The acquisition from Russia is important because the British part of the coast is certain to follow, at some day more or less remote. So long as the two nations are at peace, we can take no other steps towards its acquisition than proposals to purchase. If such proposals are rejected, we can afford to wait, since time will accomplish much for us and nothing for Great Britain. Our population and military strength on the Pacific are growing so rapidly that the seizure of the residue of the coast in the event of war will become constantly easier. If we should never have another war with Great Britain, we shall never need the territory; if we should have a war, we shall, of course, take it.

Looking to the future, we must regard the purchase of the Russian possessions as wise, although they are of little immediate value. It is an advancing step in that manifest destiny which is yet to give us British North America. When we have completed our coast line on the Pacific, we shall have hemmed around and shut in from the sea nearly the whole British territory. Canada lies behind our New England States and New York, which form a broad belt separating it from the Atlantic. The St. Lawrence river is of little value as an outlet, because it is closed by ice a great part of the year, and its mouth is enveloped with fogs which render navigation dangerous even during the warm season. A country thus shut in would find itself so crippled, if we should close our gates, that its people will in time be convinced that annexation is for their interest. It was for reasons such as these that President Pierce opened, twelve years ago, the negotiations with Russia which President Johnson is now drawing to a conclusion.

John Morrissey in a Dilemma.

From the Herald.

The friends of Joe Coburn and John C Heenan are said to be anxious to match them for a prize fight for $10,000 a side and the champion's belt. There must be some mistake in this, however; John Morrissey is champion of America. He whipped Heenan, and is now the rightful owner of the belt. If Coburn or Heenan desire to win the championship, they must first challenge John Morrissey, when he will be compelled to fight or to yield up the belt to his challenger, according to the rules of the prize-ring. The recess of Congress will leave Morrissey at leisure to decide as he pleases. We should advise him, however, to give up the prize-ring belt, and to go in for the new "ring" at Washington. With his stamina, pluck, and practical knowledge of the world, he could soon whip out Thad Stevens, Ben Butler, Boutwell, Hulburd, and all the other political bruisers, and win and hold the championship there.

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3 8 1m No. 232 North SECOND Street.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.

JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,

REMOVED TO

N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.

DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING

Of every Description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.

2 21 6m VANKIRK & CO.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.

No. 23 North WATER Street, and No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue, PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER, CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14]

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER

No. 232 CARTER STREET,

And No. 141 DOCK Street

Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEON BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—E. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspenders, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady

COTTON AND FLAX, SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,

Of all numbers and brands

Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO., No. 103 JONES Alley.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, [2 22] ELIJAH G. CATTELL

WILLIAM S. GRANT, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 32 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia, AGENT FOR

Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma. Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails. 1 24]

BILLIARD ROOMS.

BIRD. BIRD. BIRD.

After several months' preparation, Mr. C. BIRD has opened his new and spacious establishment for the entertainment of his friends, and the public in general, at Nos. 605 and 607 ARCH Street.

The first and second floors are fitted up as Billiard Rooms, and furnished with twelve first-class tables, while the appurtenances and adornments comprise everything which can conduce to the comfort and convenience of the players. In the basement are four new and splendid Bowling Alleys, for those who wish to develope their muscle in anticipation of the base-ball season. A Restaurant is attached, where everything in the edible line can be had of the best quality, and at the shortest notice. The following well-known gentlemen have been secured as Assistants, and will preside over the various departments:

PETER O. WOODNUTT,

SAMUEL DOUGLASS

JOHN HOOD,

WILLIAM E. GILLMORE

HENRY W. DUNCAN,

PHILIP GRUMBRECHT, Restaurateur.

While Mr. BIRD will hold a careful supervision over all. He ventures to say that, taken all in all, there has nothing ever been started in Philadelphia approaching this establishment in completeness of arrangement and attention to the comfort of the public.

3 2 1m C. BIRD, Proprietor.

REMOVAL.

DREER & SEARS REMOVED TO NO. 412 PRUNE Street.—DREER & SEARS, formerly of Goldsmith's Hall, Library street, have removed to No. 412 PRUNE Street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, where they will continue their Manufactory of Gold Chains, Bracelets, etc., in every variety. Also the sale of fine Gold, Silver, and Copper. Old Gold and Silver bought.

January 1, 1867. 1 193m

FLORIST AND Preserver of Natural Flowers,

A. H. POWELL,

No. 725 ARCH Street, Below Eighth

Bouquets, Wreaths, Baskets, Pyramids of Cut Flowers furnished to order at all seasons. 1 23 6mp

A Solemn Warning.

It will come,
It must come,
It's no use trying to shirk it—
The grave, the mattock, and the worm,
Howe'er so shrewd we work it.
And
The Bell
Will toll our Knell
For Heaven
Or
For—Tophet,
So—

Kiss the lip,
Sip the wine,
Let her rip,
Make her divine,
And
Go it while you're young.

What the French Artists are Doing.

The artists of France are chiefly engaged at present on pictures for the "Annual and "Universal" exhibitions. The former will contain new works only, and the latter pictures painted within the last ten years. There are a number of excellent artists in Paris whose works are little known in this country. Levi, Fromentin, Dupre, Diaz, and Decamps are great favorites with the Parisians, and it is probable that some of their works will reach this city during the present year.

Gerome has many pictures under way, but nothing finished. His "Christian Martyrs Delivered to the Wild Beasts" promises to be his greatest work. Two other paintings in his studio are "The Slave Market"—one nude figure in it—something in the style of his "Phrynee," and "The Old Cloth Merchant of Cairo."

Comote-Calix has lately finished two large pictures. His "Last Rose of Summer" is illustrative of Moore's song. "Love's Messenger" is a successful picture.

Diefienbach is finishing a companion piece to the famous "Christening," by Knaws. Meissonier has just finished his most important picture. It is entitled "The Cavalry Charge," and represents a body of horsemen charging on the enemy. The Parisians are quite excited over it. He was offered 150,000 francs for it, but asks 200,000—and he will get it—equal to about $40,000. Tissot has nearly finished his "Japanese Lady," life size; a most extraordinary work, but not calculated—although only partly nude—for modest Philadelphia. He is building a hotel with splendid studios.

Ed. Frere has sent his latest completed works to the exhibitions, but has still left in his studio a large and important work, representing a crowd of noisy and mischievous boys leaving school. Another work is, "Preparing for the First Communion."

Duverger has just finished a large picture called "The Conformation." The interior of a church is well depicted, and little girls, clad in white and wearing veils, their heads adorned with flowers, produce a charming effect.

Soyer, Arnoux, Autray, Seignac, Devaux, Dansaert, and Mad'lle Bourges, are all engaged on more or less important works. The younger Frere has lately built a new studio on the heights of the village occupied by the Econen "colony," near Paris. Johnson and Bacon, both Americans, belong to this colony, and are doing well.

Hazeltine will be represented in both the annual and universal exhibitions. The French artists speak highly of him.

Gustave Dore is immensely busy. His studio covers two lots, and is filled with large canvases. He has two other studios in different parts of Paris.

A Novel Entertainment.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* describes a new entertainment in London:—

"An ingenious German is just now showing at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, what wonders can be wrought by putting your face into training, and by a scientific arrangement of lights and shadows. He may have been more favored by nature in respect of certain facial lines than the generality of men, but he has evidently seconded nature by assiduous employment of art. Such perfect mastery over his face has he established that he appears also to be several single gentlmen, as unlike one another as possible, rolled into one. The entertainment is divided into four parts. When the curtain first rises there is 'discovered' a stage whereon is a long table, on either end of which is erected a sort of rampart; on each rampart is a candlestick of five branches; in the end of each branch is a lighted candle; on each of two side shelves are three more lighted candles; and behind each rampart is concealed what the entertainer could explain better than anybody else.

"On the centre of the table, between the two ramparts, is a small mirror, with its back towards the spectators, and on each side of the mirror is a movable gas jet, shaded from the spectators by what looks like a piece of tin in the shape of an oyster shell. Of these jets the entertainer makes much use in lighting up his contortions of face. From the centre of the table also springs up from time to time a screen, behind which the entertainer hides himself whilst he makes such alterations in his dress and identity as he considers necessary or becoming. His entertainment is interspersed with a kind of lecture, in which there is no little humor, rendered more piquant and sometimes more unintelligible than it would otherwise be by the entertainer's quiet, occasionally almost puritanical, manner and foreign pronunciation of our language.

"The first part of the entertainment consists of a representation, by means merely of masterly command over the face, a black coat, and a white waistcoat of about twelve different types of men, to wit, the melancholic, the 'sanguinious,' the choleric, the sanctimonious (in which the performer is eminently successful), the cynical, the proud (in which the periormer seems to have taken for his model the supercilious waiter at a railway hotel), the humble, the learned, the simpleton, the misanthrope, or 'man-eater,' and the genial. The entertainer concludes this part by a display of such power over his face as to lead to the hypothesis already made that he would take it off as easily as he would take off his hat. The second part is devoted to the beard (the term including all hair worn on the face); and the manner in which by means of shadows only the 'manly growth' is imitated is particularly clever."

Marriage by Clog and Shoe.

A correspondent of *Notes and Queries* writes:—"In the registers of the church at Haworth, in Yorkshire, now famous as the place where Miss Bronte, 'Currer Bell,' lived and died, and also remarkable for the wonderful assurance with which its inhabitants, past and present, have asserted its church to have been founded in the year 600, there occurs an entry giving a list of 'marriages at Bradford, and by clog and shoe in Lancashire, but paid the minister of Haworth' the fees mentioned. This is in the year 1733. Haworth is not far from the border of Lancashire. What is the meaning of 'marriages by clog and shoe in Lancashire?' In some parts of the West Riding it is customary to throw old shoes and old slippers after the newly married pair when starting on the wedding tour. A few weeks ago I was present at a marriage on the banks of the river Holme, at which London, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales were well represented, when nearly all present took part in the practice. The moment the carriage which contained the bride and bridegroom, and which was drawn by four splendid greys, began to move off, a score or more shoes and slippers were seen flying after it. The custom is said to be expressive of good luck and prosperity to the newly married couple. What is the origin of it? In the forest of Shipton, a few miles north of Haworth, matrimony was subject to a singular toll in the reign of Edward II. It was ordained 'that every bride coming that way should either give her left shoe or 3s. 4d. to the forester of Crookryse by way of custom or gavtcloys.' Has this and the preceding custom any connection with that of clog and shoe?"

—The other day Rossini and Verdi went together to the El Dorado cafe concert, in Paris, to hear the tragedienne Corneile.

—Miss Laura Harris will shortly reappear at the Theatre Italien.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES on merchandise generally; On Stores, Dwelling Houses, &c.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000 00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan 1881	136,500 00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempts)	126,562 50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	54,700 00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	44,620 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage Six Per. Cent. Bonds	24,250 00
25,00	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750 0
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258 25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950 00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	29,000 00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900 00
1,045,050 par.	Market value,	$1,070,330 75
	Cost, $1,030,552 05.	
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for Insurances made	27,637 20
	Balance due at agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923 90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,173. Estimated value	2,930 00
	Cash in Bank $811.102 26	
	Cash in Drawer 447 14	41,540 00
		$1,407,321 56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John R. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, George G. Leiper, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, Jacob Riegel, Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvaine, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, " D. T. Morgan, " George W. Bernardou.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8 tf

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867, $2,553,146 13.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	946,713 98
Premiums	1,206,432 15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $27,481 18	INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker, Tobias Wagner, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Francis W. Lewis, M. D., Peter McCall, Thomas Sparks.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [3 18 tf 2 31

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street,
INCORPORATED 30 MONTH, 2d., 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms

Term Policies. Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business amongthis Policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

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SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary,
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.

7 27

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

ASSETS, JANUARY 8, 1867, $1,763,267 33.

INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, Richard D. Wood, William Welsh, S. Morris Wain, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, William Cummings, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, John P. White, Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1864—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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JOHN WUCHERER, President.
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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary 3 30

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK

MUTUAL.

CAPITAL, $125,000—PAID UP.
ACCUMULATION, $500,000

Cash Dividend in 1867, Forty per Cent.

CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, President.
RICHARD H. HARDING, Secretary.

Parties desiring full information will call on E. BRAINARD COLTON, General Agent for Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey, No. 113 S. FIFTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES.

Morton McMichael, Mayor.
A. B. Cooley & Co., No. 214 Delaware avenue.
Wm. H. Gatsmer, President Camden & Amboy R. R.
James Ross Snowden, late Director Mint. [2 23 1y

A. G. B. Hinkle, M. D., Medical Examiner.

A FEW GOOD SOLICITORS WANTED FOR THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 33 S. FOURTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents of all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $1000, or giving $10 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 33 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY G. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
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Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Penn. National Bank
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 257 and 259 Dock street.
James M. Conrad, firm of Conrad & Walton, No. Market street.
Enoch Lewis, late Gen. Superintendent Penna. R.R.
Andrew Mehaffey, S. W. corner of Third and Walnut streets.
G. C. Franciscus, Gen. Agent Penna. R. R. Co.
Thomas K. Peterson, No. 3036 Market street.
W. W. Kurtz, firm of Kurtz & Howard, No. 258 Third street. 1 31

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

FIRE-PROOF SAFES

:MARVIN'S PATENT

ARE THE BEST.

ALWAYS FIRE-PROOF. ALWAYS DRY!

MOBILE TEST.

FEBRUARY 13, 1867.

"Our Marvin's Patent Safe, a No. 9, double-door stood the severest test in the large fire of Saturday night. It fell from the second floor, and was exposed to an INTENSE HEAT, FANNED BY A STIFF NORTH WIND. The exterior iron frame-work melted in several places, yet the inside is not touched. We were pleased on opening it to find every thing ALL RIGHT. We have every confidence in the Fire-Proof Safes made by Marvin & Co.

"WHITFIELD & BILLING."

EXAMINE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

MARVIN & CO.

No. 721 CHESTNUT St., (Masonic Hall,)

And No. 265 BROADWAY, New York.

House Safes, for Plate and Jewelry
Bankers' Steel Chests,
Second-hand Safes of all makers.
Safes exchanged on liberal terms. [2 23 stuth2m
Safes, Machinery, etc., moved and hoisted.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

GAS LIGHT

FOR THE COUNTRY.

FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES

FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MILLS, HOTEL CHURCHES, ETC.,

FURNISHING FROM TEN TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED.

This machine is guaranteed; does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.

The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, has gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,

NO. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

Where the machines can be seen in operation.

FERRIS & CO., Box 491 P. O
Send for a Pamphlet. 2 8 tuthsm

5-20s 5-20s

McCAULEY, HOWLETT & Co.,

PATENT MACHINE

PAPER BAG AND FLOUR SACK

MANUFACTURERS AND PRINTERS,

NO. 520 COMMERCE STREET.

Satchel-bottom 49 lbs. Flour Sacks.
12½, 24½, and 49 lbs cream. No. 1 and No. 2 drab.
No. 1 Manilla from ¼ to 25 lbs, full size.
No. 2 " ¼ to 25 lbs, "
Wrapping, " ½ to 10 lbs, "
White, " ½ to 5 lbs, "
" ¼ to 25 lbs, Philadelphia size.

Special attention is called to the superior quality and great variety of our manufactures, adapted to the various wants of Millers, Grocers, Druggists, Seedsmen, Confectioners, etc. etc. Orders for printed bags promptly attended to, and a liberal discount made to the trade. 3 7 thstuim

HASTING'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA

CURES

COUGHS AND COLDS.

GIVE IT A TRIAL.

Sold by all first-class Druggists.

DYOTT & CO., AGENTS,

5 1m No 232 North SECOND Street

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Have on hand a large and splendid assortment

DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY, AND
SILVER-WARE
OF ALL KINDS AND PRICES.

Particular attention is requested to our large stock of DIAMONDS, and the extremely low prices.

BRIDAL PRESENTS made of Sterling and Standard Silver. A large assortment to select from.

WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and warranted. [5 12 4p

Diamonds and all precious stones bought for cash.

JOHN BOWMAN

No. 704 ARCH Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

SILVER AND PLATEDWARE.

Our GOODS are decidedly the cheapest in the city for

TRIPLE PLATE, A No. 1. [5 26

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY,

No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Offers an entirely new and most carefully select d stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for

BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16

C. RUSSELL & CO.,

NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Have just received an invoice of

FRENCH MANTEL CLOCKS,

Manufactured to their order in Paris.

Also, a few INFERNAL ORCHESTRA CLOCKS, with side pieces; which they offer lower than the same goods can be purchased in the city. [5 26]

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH Street,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
SOLID SILVER-WARE.

8 1

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 21 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK, JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 20

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

1 1 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

STEARNS, WHITNEY & BRIDGES,

No. 327 CHESNUT STREET,

Manufacturers of

CAST-IRON WATER AND STEAM PIPE

Of all sizes; also Fittings for the same, at the lowest market rates. Extensive machinery has been prepared, and we are now ready to furnish this pipe to any amount at short notice. Also general Railroad and Steamboat supplies. 2 23 3m

S. Oakford & Son
28 S. Eighth St.
above Chestnut.

HATTERS.

SPRING STYLES

GENTS' DRESS HATS,

LARGE VARIETY OF FANCY STYLES,

SUITABLE FOR YOUTH AND CHILDREN

ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES NOW READY. CALL AND EXAMINE THEM. 3 13 1mrp

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

MANUFACTURERS,

IMPORTERS,

AND DEALERS IN

Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,

No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,

1 25 3m CORNER OF RACE.

PROPOSALS.

PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 1139 GIRARD STREET, March 30, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, April 9, 1867, for immediate delivery at the United States Storehouse, Hanover Street Wharf, properly packed and ready for shipment, of the following described Quartermaster's Stores, viz.:—

8 dozen Brass Case Locks (wardrobe), 3 inch.
4 dozen (each) Brass Desk Locks, 2 and 3 tumbler, 2½ inch and 3 inch.
150 lbs. Chrome Green in Oil, in 1, 2 and 5 lb. cans.
75 lbs. Chrome Green "Dry."
1 gross (each) Brass Butts, "Narrow," 3 in. and 3½ in.
1200 feet Window Glass, 300 10 x 12, 200 10 x 14, 100 10 x 16, 100 10 x 18, 100 14 x 18, 200 16 x 20, 200 18 x 24.
6 dozen each, Chest Handles, "flush," 3½ x 4½ in. and 3 x 4 in.
1 gross smooth Bastard Files, 6 doz. 12 in., 4 doz. 12 in., and 2 doz. 16 in.
350 gallons Spirits of Turpentine.
2 gross Packing Bottles, 1 gross 1 lb., and 1 gross ½ lb.
1 gross Bottle Corks, "good."
1 gross Vial Corks, "large."
300 lbs. Flaxseed Meal.
48 bottles Powell's Liniment, not "Embrocation."
400 gallons Coal Oil.
300 gallons Sperm Oil.
100 gallons Neats-foot Oil.
160 gallons Linseed Oil, "raw."
120 gallons Linseed Oil, "boiled."
40 gallons Olive Oil.
80 gallons Alcohol.
8 dozen Brushes, Paint, 6", "Clintons."
6 dozen Brushes, Paint, 5", "Clintons."
5 dozen Sash Tools, No. 8.
8 dozen Sash Tools, No. 6.
250 Corn Brooms.
350 Stable Brooms.
18 gross Files, "Handsaw," 3—3 in.; 3—3½ in.; 6—4 in.; 5—5 in.; and 2—5½ in.
75 lbs. Irish Glue, "light."
15,000 lbs. Nails, Cut—6000 10d.; 6000 3d.; 3000 6d.
50 lbs., each, Finishing Nails, ½ in., 1¼ in., 1½ in., and 1¾ in.
3 dozen Buck Saws.
2 dozen Chamois Skins.
12,000 lbs. White Lead, in Oil, "Lewis," 40 kegs—25 lbs.; 60 kegs—50 lbs; 80 kegs—100 lbs.
250 lbs. Putty, in 25-lb. kegs.
50 lbs. Red Lead, in Oil, 4 kegs—25 lbs; 4 kegs 100 lbs.
100 lbs. Red Lead, "Dry," in 25-lb kegs.
44 gallons Copal Varnish, "Coach-body," extra.
84 gallons Copal Varnish, No. 1.
50 lbs. Terra Sienna, "Burnt in Oil," in 1 and 2-lb. cans,
50 lbs. Terra Sienna, "Raw in Oil," in 1 and 2-lb. cans.
50 lbs. Drop Black.
2 pieces Ratinet, "Blue."
75 lbs. Why Lead, "Dry," in 5-lb. papers.
100 lbs. Black Paint, in 1, 2, and 5-lb. cans.
1 dozen Varnish Brushes, 2", "Oval,"

All of the above-named articles to be of the best quality, and to be subject to inspection.

Samples of the articles bid for must be delivered at this office twenty-four (24) hours previous to the opening of the bids.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures and residences must be appended to the guarantee and certified to as being good and sufficient security by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer.

The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed unreasonable, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

All proposals to be made out on the regular forms, in duplicate (which will be furnished on application at this Office), and conform to the terms of this advertisement, a copy of which must accompany each proposal.

Envelopes to be endorsed "Proposals for Quartermaster's Stores."

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the proposals.

By order of
Bvt. Brigadier-General G. H. CROSMAN,
Asst. Q. M. Gen. U. S. Army.
HENRY W. ANES,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster,
Bvt. Major U. S. Army.
3 30 8t

PROPOSALS.

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL LAND SCRIP FOR SALE.

The Board of Commissioners now offer for sale TWO HUNDRED AND TWNEFY THOUSAND ACRES of Agricultural College Land Scrip, being the balance of the Scrip granted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges in this State.

Proposals for the purchase of this Land Scrip, addressed to "The Board of Commissioners of Agricultural Land Scrip," will be received at the Surveyor-General's Office, at HARRISBURG, until 11 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, April 10, 1867.

This land may be located in any State or Territory, by the holders of the scrip upon any of the unappropriated lands (except mineral lands) of the United States, which may be subject to sale at private entry. Each piece of scrip represents a quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres, is issued in blank, and will be transferable without endorsement or formal assignment. The blank need not be filled until the scrip is presented for location and entry, when the party holding it can fill the blank, and enter the land in his own name. Bids must be made as per acre, and no bids will be received for less than one quarter section.

The Scrip will be issued immediately on the payment of the money to the Surveyor-General on all bids for a less quantity than forty thousand acres, one-third of the purchase money must be paid within ten days, and the remaining two-thirds within thirty days after notification of the acceptance of the bid or bids by the Board of Commissioners.

JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
Surveyor-General,
For the Board of Commissioners.
Harrisburg, February 27, 1867. [3 4 td 10

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, February 4, 1867.

Proposals will be received at the Office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia, until the first day of May, 1867, inclusive (unless a satisfactory proposal should be received and accepted previously), from responsible parties desiring to contract with said Company for the establishment of a direct Line of Steamships between Philadelphia and Liverpool.

Blank forms of proposals, with detailed information, will be furnished upon application to

2 7 tf EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICABLE ARTICLES OF ORDNANCE.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, March 15, 1867.

There will be sold at public auction to the highest bidders, at noon, THURSDAY, the 11th day of April, 1867, at the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, a lot of old and unserviceable articles of Ordnance, embracing Shot and Shell, about seven hundred (700) Carbines, breech loaders, about twenty-five hundred (2500) Muskets, rifled and smooth bore, Gun Carriages and other Stores.

The articles will be sold in lots.

Terms, one-half cash in Government funds, to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the articles must be removed from the yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government. H. A. WISE,
3 18 tAll Chief of Bureau.

BARLOW'S INDICO BLUE,

PUT UP AT

WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE,

NO. 233 NORTH SECOND STREET,

PHILADELPHIA,

Will color more water than four times the same amount of ordinary indigo.

IT IS WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

It is retailed at the same price as the imitation and inferior articles. 3 1 4m

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
3 19 GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &C.

J. WM. HOFMANN,

NO. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

HOSIERY GOODS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HOSIERY OF ENGLISH AND GERMAN MANUFACTURES, For Ladies', Gents', and Children's Wear.

LADIES' MERINO AND MERINO GAUZE VESTS.
MISSES' MERINO AND MERINO GAUZE VESTS.
GENTS' MERINO, MERINO GAUZE, COTTON, AND HEAVY ALL-WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
YOUTHS' MERINO COTTON, AND MERINO GAUZE SHIRTS 3 5 tuths

J. W. SCOTT & CO.

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

3 27 1rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
1 11 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

SHIPPING.

GRAND EXCURSION

TO THE

PARIS EXPOSITION.

The new and first-class Ocean-going Iron Steamship

HAVANA,

2000 Tons Burden,

STEPHEN WHITMAN, COMMANDER,

Will make an Excursion from New York to Havre and back, sailing from Pier No. 46 North River, on WEDNESDAY, April 17, at 12 o'clock M., taking Passengers for Paris, London, and Bremen. Returning, will sail from Havre on June 5, giving Passengers holding Excursion Tickets about six weeks in Europe.

This magnificent Steamship is divided into watertight compartments, and has been newly furnished and elegantly fitted up expressly for this voyage.

The HAVANA will only carry first-class Passengers.

A FULL BAND OF MUSIC will accompany the Ship.

Price of Passage, in currency, to Havre, $150 and $175. To Havre and return, $250 and $300, according to size of State-room.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

For further particulars and passage apply to the Agents,

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
No. 62 SOUTH Street, New York,

Or to the

PHILADELPHIA LOCAL EXPRESS COMPANY
3 9 1m4p No. 625 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing Weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $300 GOLD.

CITY OF PARIS ..... Saturday, April 6
EDINBURGH ..... Wednesday, April 10
CITY OF ANTWERP ..... Saturday, April 13
CITY OF NEW YORK ..... Wednesday, April 17
CITY OF BOSTON ..... Saturday, April 20

and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday—

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$35
To London	115	To London	35
To Paris	125	To Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First Cabin, $110; Steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
8 7 tf No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
No. 30 SOUTH Street, and No. 22 BROADWAY
1 1

PNEUMATICS.

Atmospheric Pressure as a Motive Power.

The Experiments that Have Been Made in England, and How They Have Succeeded.

Description of the Tubes, Trucks, and Exhausting Apparatus.

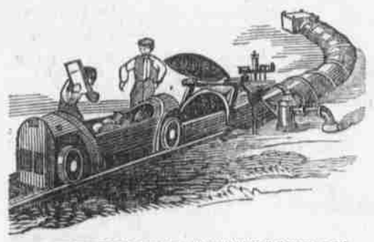
Projects for Introducing the Pneumatic Despatch into the United States.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The employment of any one of the forces of nature as a motive power has always at the outset encountered a strong opposition, and generally not a little ridicule; although it can be said, for the credit of mankind, that this ridicule springs only from the ignorant, and the opposition mainly from those whose temporary interest will be incommoded to some extent by the change. The history of the discovery and gradual application of steam to its present manifold uses affords a sufficient illustration of this fact. But now that the world is encircled with iron tracks, and every ocean, lake, and river traversed by vessels thus propelled, the thoughtful men who are never content with the achievements of the present are earnestly inquiring as to whether there is not another motive power which nature, in the richness of her stores, still holds in reserve. This spirit, which will never rest from its researches so long as there is a remote possibility of adding to the present stock of the world's knowledge and experience, has within the past few years been richly rewarded by the adaptation of atmospheric pressure as a motive power. The achievements of this new motor, and the manner in which it is made to operate, will be best understood by a description of the experiments which have been made in this connection.

The First Pneumatic Despatch.

The first attempt to transport loads through a closed tube by means of atmospheric pressure, was made at Battersea Fields, London, in the month of July, 1861, resulting in a most unequivocal success. Twenty years previous to this an experimental atmospheric railway had been attempted, the main difference between the two being that in the railway the load was drawn upon rails immediately outside the tube, while in the Battersea Fields experiment the load was drawn through the tube itself. In the accompanying cut are represented the tube, the car, and the machinery by which the one is propelled through the other.



THE BATTERSEA FIELDS PNEUMATIC DESPATCH.

The tube as represented above is of cast iron, in sections nine feet in length, and weighing about a ton, fitted to each other by an ordinary socket-joint. The trucks were constructed of wood, about seven feet long, and enclosed in sheet-iron. Each one was furnished with four flanged wheels, a foot and three-quarters in diameter. The rails on which the trucks ran back and forth were raised ledges, one inch in height and two inches in width.

The propelling power was a simple exhausting fan. At a distance of three feet from each other, two large branch-pipes rose from the tube, having circular mouths, three feet in diameter, opening towards each other. Through both the branch-pipes ran an iron shaft, three inches thick and nine feet long. One end of this shaft was connected with a small steam engine. A hollow iron boss, attached to the shaft, revolved closely between the openings of the branch-pipes, the interior of the boss being so constructed as readily to receive the air ascending from the tubes, and discharge it outward with rapidity. An iron disk, seventeen feet in diameter and one inch in thickness, with thirty-two radial wooden bars upon each face, revolved in connection with the boss, and was flanked on either side by a thin plate of sheet-iron, twenty-one feet in diameter. These plates were two inches and seven-eighths apart, and gradually diverged from each other towards the centre, thereby presenting a uniform discharging area throughout. The exhausting pipe entered the top of the tube several yards from the engine. The truck, therefore, in coming towards the engine, began to compress the air in front of it, its motion being thereby checked. The excess of pressure at this point was relieved by a safety-valve. Just before the truck reached the end of the tube, it opened the covering or door, and then glided out gently upon an extension of the track.

One hundred revolutions per minute in the tube, which was four hundred and fifty-two feet long, produced an exhaustion measured by three inches of water, while the exhaustion produced by two hundred revolutions was measured by twelve inches of water, or less than one inch of mercury. A velocity of twenty-five miles an hour was easily obtained, the speed depending only on the capacity and strength of the machinery. Packages of all kinds were sent through the whole length of the despatch tube, a distance of a quarter of a mile; and now and then a daring laborer made the journey with safety and comfort.

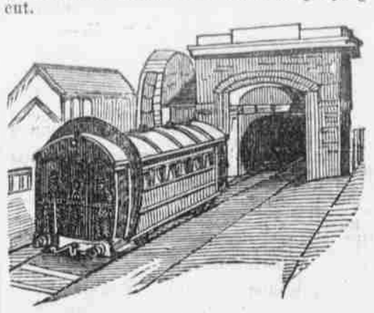
Carrying the Mails by Atmospheric Pressure.

To Mr. Rammell, a Civil Engineer of London, is accorded the credit of harnassing the air for the carriage of the mails. The experiment in this line was first made over a distance of 1800 feet, between the District Post Office in Eversholt street and the Euston Terminus of the London and Northwestern Railway. At the latter point the Pneumatic Mail Despatch is terminated in a small one-story building. The tube is of cast-iron, arched at the top and nearly flat at the bottom, and is nearly three feet in dimensions each way. The rails pass through the wall at one side running into a short tunnel opposite, which answers the purpose of a buffer, to check the velocity of the truck when necessary, which but seldom happens. The trucks are made of iron, of the same shape as the tube, but small enough to leave a clear space of an inch all around. The route of the tube is under the yards and streets, and at some points has a down grade of one inch in eighty feet. The tube has three curves, which were rendered necessary by the locality; and the ease and flexibility with which the trucks dart around them prove conclusively that there is no necessity for making the tube entirely straight. Two of these curves are at the railway station, and are constructed upon a radius of one hundred and ten feet each; while the third curve, which is located at the other end, has a radius of only forty feet.

The tube terminates at the post office station in a small building underground, in the manner already described. The trucks are propelled one way by exhausting the air in front of them, and the other way by forcing the air into the tube behind. With an ordinary cylinder engine of forty pounds pressure, a velocity of sixty miles an hour has been attained, which is as great as the necessities of the case demand.

Transportation of Passengers by Atmospheric Pressure.

But atmospheric pressure has been applied to the carriage of passengers, as well as of mails and other inactive matter. A pneumatic passenger railway has been in successful operation on the grounds of the Crystal Palace at London. The tube in this case has the dimensions of a tunnel, being ten feet in height and nine feet in width, and constructed of brick. This tunnel is about six hundred yards in length, and extends from the Sydenham entrance to the Penge Gate. It contains a single line of rails, and is provided with opening and closing valves at each end, together with all the necessary pneumatic machinery. The pneumatic carriage and the entrance to the tunnel are shown in the accompanying cut.



THE PNEUMATIC PASSENGER CAR AT SYDENHAM.

This tunnel was purposely constructed with several curves, and with a steeper ascent from each end towards the centre than is to be found on any railway. The fan-wheel and disk, by means of which the air is exhausted or forced into the tunnel, are constructed on the same principle as in the pneumatic despatch at Battersea Fields, already described. The carriage will accommodate thirty-five persons, who enter through sliding doors of glass at either end. Attached to it is an iron framework, a little smaller in dimensions than the tunnel, and projecting from this on all sides is a heavy brush of bristles, which fits closely to the sides of the tunnel, thus preventing the escape of the air. When the carriage enters the tunnel, it passes over a deep air-well, covered with grating. Up this well the disk forces a strong current of air, immediately closing the iron doors, which operate like lock-gates, at the end. The air then accumulates in the space between these doors and the carriage, until the pressure is sufficiently strong to force the carriage, with its living freight, up the inclined plane. Arriving at the summit, its own momentum carries it to the further end. When the carriage is ready for the return journey, the air is exhausted by the revolution of the disk, being forced through a large side-aperture, as the doors are still kept closed. The vacuum thus created in front of the car causes it to start from the ordinary pressure of the atmosphere in the rear, and with great rapidity it shoots up the inclined plane as before, and is carried down the descent by its own momentum, the doors flying open in time to permit it to emerge once more into the daylight. With an atmospheric pressure of but two ounces and a half to the square inch, the distance of six hundred yards is performed in the momentary space of fifty seconds.

This Sydenham Pneumatic Railway was a mere experiment. The eminent success which has attended it, however, has emboldened the projectors to construct

A Pneumatic Railway under the Thames.

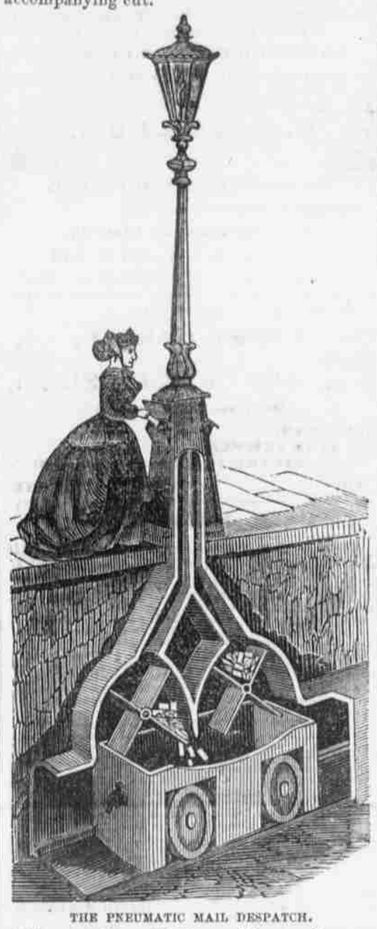
The Waterloo and Whitehall Pneumatic Railway Company, in which Mr. Rammell has a leading interest, has been chartered for this purpose. The tunnel, the construction of which has already been commenced, is a branch of several pneumatic lines now in progress. The tube is in sections of two hundred and twenty-one feet, and is thirteen feet in diameter. It will be made of wrought-iron, three-fourths of an inch in thickness, encircled by three courses of brick, bound by iron hoops; besides which it will, after being laid, be lined within with brick. The entire tunnel will be five-eighths of a mile in length, and will be sunk in position as soon as the sections of iron are completed.

The Proposed Pneumatic Despatch in New York City.

The necessity for the economization of space in a crowded city like London is so apparent, that it is not to be wondered at that the pneumatic system was first put into practical operation there. In this country there are, perhaps, no cities in which it could at present be made available, with the exception of New York. The peculiar configuration of the land on which the latter stands, however, renders the economization of space above ground of as much importance as it is in London; while the great length of the built-up portion of the city, resulting mainly from its necessary narrowness, makes the saving of time by rapidity of motion of almost equal consequence. Periodically the wise men of the metropolis take a serious look at their situation, and enter into an earnest discussion of the most feasible means of securing the relief which they so greatly need.

The passenger traffic, by omnibus, and street cars, between the upper and lower portions of the city is enormous; but so inadequate, uncomfortable, and expensive are these means of transportation that multitudes prefer to make the journey on foot. With respect to the transportation of goods, the figures are quite as large as those shown by the passenger traffic. There are three or four great national express companies which collect and distribute in the city every day about 5000 packages, and a dozen minor companies through whose hands about 15,000 additional packages pass daily. Excluding the vehicles of these companies, which are not required to take out licenses from the city, and there are in New York 1300 licensed express-wagons, which carry hither and thither about 30,000 different parcels every day. In addition to these, there are 7000 public cartmen, 1000 carts owned and employed by wholesale merchants, 2000 by manufacturers, 2000 by butchers and bakers, and 3000 by grocers, which gives a grand total of 16,300 vehicles employed in the transportation of packages from one section of the city to another. Allowing to each wagon the small average of thirty packages per day, and we have about 500,000, to which the 100,000 packages carried in hand by errand boys and porters should be added, giving the total average at 600,000 packages. The cost of the horses and wagons employed in this business—valuing the former at $300 and the latter at $200 each—is at least $8,500,000. These figures present some idea of the capital and amount of business on which the Pneumatic Despatch system would rest for a foundation. When it is remembered that the average cost of carrying each package at present is seventeen cents, and that this would be reduced to ten cents by the general adoption of the Pneumatic system, some idea of the economy of the latter is conveyed to the mind.

With the above figures before them, certain parties in New York are now discussing the adoption of the pneumatic system in all seriousness. The plans under discussion are those of Mr. Alfred E. Beach. One of them, which has for its object the collection of letters at different points, and their transportation to the Central Post Office, is represented in the accompanying cut.



THE PNEUMATIC MAIL DESPATCH.

Its operation will be readily seen from an inspection of the cut—the letters descending through the body of the lamp-post and awaiting the arrival of the mail-truck between the fans of the wheel, which deposits them at the proper moment on coming in contact with the end of the truck.

The next project that commands the greatest share of attention at the present moment is that for the transportation of baggage and packages of a general character; but the subject of passenger traffic is by no means ignored. For the accomplishment of this last object three different routes are now under discussion, all of them beginning in the neighborhood of the Battery or City Hall, and running thence towards the northern end of Manhattan Island. The entire cost of the excavation, tunnelling, masonry, temporary removal of such obstructions as water and gas mains and sewers, together with the track and stationary power, but excluding the rolling stock, is variously estimated at from $5,000,000 to $11,000,000, according to the route selected. In addition to these amounts, it is estimated that damages for the injury of lands and buildings along the route to the amount of from $500,000 to $1,000,000 would be assessed upon the company. The tunnel, rolling stock, and exhausting machinery will be of the same general character as that already described. Stations for the purposes of local travel will be established at short distances from each other, the tunnel being widened at these points to admit of the construction of a platform for the accommodation of the 300 or 400 passengers who will be carried by each train. It is estimated that a single track would admit of the passage back and forth of a sufficient number of trains to carry a million passengers daily, which is three times as many as the united capacity of all the street railways will at present accommodate. For cheapness, comfort, rapidity of motion and absolute safety, such an underground pneumatic passenger railway would be unsurpassed by any system of transportation above ground, or even by any other underground system. If such a project is ever carried out, New York city will thereby be doing more than it can accomplish in any other conceivable manner in the way of overcoming the present inconveniences which result from its indefinite extension in the direction of the Harlem river.

"'Tis a consummation
Most devoutly to be wished;"

but whether the nineteenth century will witness the consummation or not is a matter of grave doubt.

NEW ITALIAN MACCARONI

"PRUNELLES" FOR STEWING OR PIES

HARDING'S BONELESS MACKEREL,

Dun Fish; Yarmouth Bloaters

FOR SALE BY

ROBERT BLACK & SON,

1 mwfp] EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Sts.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM EUROPE THIS EVENING.

Financial and Commercial Advices.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LIVERPOOL, April 2—2 P. M.—The dullness in the cotton market continues, and prices have slightly declined. Middling Uplands are now quoted at 12¾d.

Breadstuffs—The market is firmer and prices are advancing. Corn is now quoted at 40s. 6d. California wheat has advanced 2d., and is now quoted at 30s. 8d.

LONDON, April 2—2 P. M.—A despatch received from Dublin to-day says that a party of British troops, while searching for Fenians in the country near that city, yesterday, came upon three of them, who were fully armed and equipped. The troops fired upon them, killed one, and another, who subsequently proved to be the notorious McClure, was captured. The third escaped.

Advices received here from Bombay state that the growth of cotton in that region has been greatly increased.

LONDON, April 2—Evening.—Consols, 91; U. S. 5-20s, 75; Illinois Central, 79; Erie, 39¼.

FRANKFORT, April 2.—U. S. 5-20s, 78.

PARIS, April 2.—U. S. 5-20s, 84⅝.

LIVERPOOL, April 2.—Cotton dull; sales of 7000 bales uplands, 12⅞@13d. The advices from Manchester are unfavorable. Breadstuffs are firm; red western Wheat, 13s. 3d.; California wheat, 3s. 6d. Provisions generally unchanged. Beef advanced 2s. 6d., closing at 127s. 6d. Lard 49s., a decline of 6d. Other articles unchanged.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, April 2.

Doings in the Senate To-Day.

Mr. Johnson (Md.) rose to a privileged question, and defended Philip Frank Thomas, Senator elect from Maryland, against the charges contained in the report of the Bank of Commerce in 1862, that he, while Secretary of the Treasury, failed to provide for the payment of the interest on the public debt falling due in January, 1861. Mr. Johnson caused to be read a long letter from Mr. Thomas in defense of his loyalty and official conduct, and showing that he successfully made such provisions.

Mr. Howard (Mich.) said he had brought this matter last March before the Senate for the benefit of the Judiciary Committee. He was no accuser or prosecutor, but it did seem strange that, although the report was made five years ago, Mr. Thomas had not until recently heard of it, notwithstanding extracts were published in the National *Intelligencer* in May, 1862.

Mr. Johnson explained that after leaving Washington in 1864, Mr. Thomas went to his farm in Maryland, and did not see the National *Intelligencer*, and only subscribed to the Baltimore *Sun*.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, the letter of Mr. Thomas, defending himself against the charge of treasonable conspiracy to damage the public credit, etc., was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The Senate then went into Executive Session.

Appointments Sent In.

The President has sent in a large batch of appointments to the Senate this afternoon, but none of special importance.

Western Congressmen.

Quite a number of Western Representatives remain in town looking after the appointments in their Districts.

What the Republicans Say.

Some of the Republicans here attribute their defeat in Connecticut to the speeches of Senators Sumner and Wilson advocating enforced negro suffrage in the free States.

An Indian Lawyer.

An Indian chief by the name of Boudinet was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court to-day.

The Connecticut Election.

HARTFORD, April 2.—The returns are nearly all in, and the result will be as follows:—

The Democratic State ticket is elected by 700 majority. The net Democratic majority on the Congressional vote is 1800, and the average Democratic on the whole ticket 1200.

Hotchkiss (Democrat) is elected to Congress in the Second District by 2500 majority.

Hubbard (Democrat) is elected in the First District by 500 majority.

Wm. H Barnum (Democrat) is elected in the Fourth District by 500 majority.

The Republicans elect Starkweather in the Third District by 1700 majority.

The Legislature will be Republican by a small and reduced majority in each House.

The Loss by the Boston Fire.

BOSTON, April 2.—The cotton which was destroyed by the fire in Commercial street last night is valued at $60,000, and the total loss was estimated at $80,000, fully insured.

Ship News.

PORTLAND, April 2.—The steamship Nestorian sailed at 12 o'clock last night for St. John to load. She will return here for mails.

BALTIMORE, April 2.—Flour firm; no sales. Wheat, white, $3·40@3·55 for fair, fair to good, prime to choice; red wheat, $3·40. Corn active; advanced 1@2c.; sales of 15,415 bush. white at $1·08@1·11; sales of 8200 bush. yellow at $1·09@1·10; 2500 bush. of mixed Western at $1·03@1·04. Oats—2500 bush. sold at 67@69c. Rye—Offerings light at $1·40. Cloverseed sells at $10·50. Provisions unchanged. Whisky sells at $2 30@2·31 in bond. Cotton, 30c. for middling; market weak.

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.—The following properties were offered for sale at the Philadelphia Exchange, by M. Thomas & Sons, commencing at noon to-day, with the annexed result:—

26 shares Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway Company	$47
1 share Academy of Fine Arts	$19·50
1 share Philadelphia Library	$65
11 shares Swede Iron Co	$55
16 shares Steubenville and Indiana Railroad (new stock)	$11·75
2 shares Mercantile Library	$7·50
31 shares Union Transportation Company	$54·75
50 shares Sugar Creek Oil Company	4 cents
VINE ST., No. 314—Large Malt House and three Residences on the rear, on New street	$31,000·00
TWELFTH ST., No. 315, below Spruce—Modern Residence	12,900·00
TWELFTH ST., No. 317, above Vine—Store and Dwelling	1,600·00
WATER ST., Nos. 209 and 211—Business Stand	9,000·00
FOURTH ST., No. 1733—Brick Dwelling	1,300·00
SECOND ST., Nos. 926 and 928—Buildings and Lot	$11,900·00 each.
TWENTY-FIRST and RACE, S. E. corner—Lot	3,100·00
RACE and CLAYTON, S. E. cor.—Large Lot	2,000·00
CHERRY, east of Twenty-first—Lot	3,950·00
SWANSON and BECK—Tavern Stand	3,950·00
LANCASTER TURNPIKE—Country Seat, 30 acres	57,775·00
SCHOOL HOUSE LANE—Country Seat, 18 acres	22,000·00
FISHER'S LANE—Country Place, 6 acres	11,800·00
BELMONT AVENUE—Country Seat and Farm, 45 acres	16,250·00
RICHMOND ST. and WHEAT SHEAF LANE—Tavern Stand	3,950·00

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Before Alderman Beitler, at 2 o'clock to-day, a further hearing was had in the case of Adam Loudenslager, who is charged with the larceny of a watch and hair chain, valued at $60, from Frank Duffie, at No. 508 N. Ninth street, on the 19th of February last. The defendant was committed to answer at Court.

John Fossett was charged with arson. It is alleged that he set fire to a house back of No. 1322 Hancock street, about two weeks since. The hearing was being continued when our report closed.

CAUGHT IN A PRESS—LEG CRUSHED.—Mr. William Bullock, this afternoon, about half-past two o'clock, while attending to the management of presses at No. 124 Exchange Row, had his right leg caught in the machinery, crushing the ankle bones, lacerating the muscles, and otherwise seriously injuring the limb.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, April 2

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 City 6s, New	101¼	200 sh Reading	51¾
$1800 do. New	101¼	100 do	51⅝
$500 do. New	101¼	100 do	51 3-16
$6000 Pa 6s, cp	95¼	200 do	51⅛
$2000 C & A 6s, '80	95¼	10 sh Susq Can	18¾
$1000 Susq Bds	85¾	100 do	16
$800 Sch N 6s, '82	57¾	34 sh Penna R	55⅞

DIAMOND BRAND HAMS.—The old and justly celebrated Diamond Brand Sugar-cured Hams, cured by Samuel Davis, Jr., & Co., Cincinnati, in store and for sale by Sole Agents,

WASHINGTON BUTCHER & SON,

3 16 lmrp* Nos. 146 and 148 N. FRONT Street

AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer.

M'CLELLAND & CO (Successors to Philip Ford & Co.) AUCTIONEERS. No. 508 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1700 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

April 4, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for Cash, 1700 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc. Also, a superior assortment of Women's, Misses', and Children's wear, to which the early attention of the trade is called. [3 30 4t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit, and part for cash,

On Thursday Morning,

April 4, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 1000 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles, in woollens, worsteds, linens, silks and cottons.

N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for examination early on the morning of sale. [3 29 5t

SPECIAL SALE OF 5000 PIECES WHITE GOODS.

Full lines London white jaconets, tape checks, Victoria lawns, Swiss mulls, nainsooks, satin stripes, etc., embroidered muslin and lace curtains and curtain muslins.

N. B.—We call especial attention to the above of a favorite importation.

8000 DOZEN HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

Full lines men's, women's and boys' bleached, brown, blue, and mixed cotton hose.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

April 5, at 11 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 250 pieces rich superfine and fine ingrain, Venetian, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, etc., embracing a choice assortment of superior goods, which may be examined early on the morning of sale. [3 30 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.

On Monday Morning,

April 8, at 10 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 800 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods, embracing a full assortment of fancy and staple articles in silks, worsteds, woollens, linens, and cottons.

N. B.—Goods arranged for examination and catalogues ready on morning of sale. [4 2 5t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

Sale at No. 222 West Logan Square.

VERY ELEGANT WALNUT FURNITURE, STEINWAY PIANO FORTE, Cabinet Organ, Large French Plate Mirrors, Rice Window Curtains, Fine Oil Paintings, Elegant Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Etc.

On Wednesday Morning,

April 3, at 10 o'clock, at No. 222 West Logan Square, by catalogue, the entire furniture, including elegant walnut and green plush drawing-room furniture; handsome walnut chamber and library furniture; superior oak dining-room furniture; handsome velvet and English Brussels Carpets, Oil Cloths, Etc.

May be examined morning of sale at 8 o'clock. [3 29 4t

Sale at Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth St.

HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO, FINE MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS, IRON CHESTS, CHINA AND GLASSWARE, HANDSOME VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC. ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

4th instant, at 9 o'clock, at the auction rooms. [4 2 2t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,

Handbills of each property issued separately.

1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.

Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers, Ledger, North American, German Free Press, Inquirer, Evening Bulletin, German Democrat, Age, "Evening Telegraph," Press, and Legal Intelligencer.

SALE ON MONDAY, April 8, will include

ORPHANS' COURT SALE—Estate of George Emerick, deceased. Established Tavern Stand, corner of RIDGE Avenue and SEVENTEENTH Streets

MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 635 North THIRTEENTH Street.

GERMANTOWN—Seven Elegant Building Sites, East WALNUT Lane, East TULPEHOCKEN and MORTON Streets.

THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING—No. 2129 LOCUST Street.

CENTRE COUNTY—Two Tracts of Land, Upper Bald Eagle township, near Phillipsburg, Centre county, Pa.

TWO THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLINGS, Nos. 1334 and 1336 SHIPPEN Street. 3 23 4 21s

Irredeemable Ground-Rent, $21·25 per annum.

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, etc., at Philadelphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon. Our sales are advertised in all the daily and several of the weekly newspapers, by separate handbills of each property, and by pamphlet catalogues, one thousand of which will be issued on Wednesday preceding each sale.

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

REAL ESTATE SALE, APRIL 5, will include:—

Brick Clay Lot, 6 acres, Gray's lane and Race street, Twenty-fourth Ward.

Valuable Tavern Stand, N. W. corner Salmon street and Lehigh avenue, Twenty-fifth Ward. Lot 17 feet 6 inches by 63 feet 2 inches.

Ten Valuable Building Lots, Vine street, between Sixtieth and Sixty-first streets, each 50 feet front by 244 feet deep.

Neat Dwelling House, Burlington, N. J.; lot 200 feet by 150 feet.

Neat Stone Dwelling, Sixty-fourth and Callowhill streets, two-and-a-half stories, ten rooms; lot 225 feet by 245 feet; three fronts.

Plan and photograph at office.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS No. 240 MARKET STREET,

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, MILLINERY GOODS, HOSIERY GOODS, ETC., by catalogue, on a credit.

On Wednesday Morning,

April 3, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising a very attractive assortment of new goods for present sales. [3 29 4t

RIBBONS.

Also, on Wednesday,

1000 cartoons poult de soie bonnet and trimming ribbon, comprising a full assortment of all widths—a choice assortment of colors, and of superior quality, for first-class city sales.

MILLINERY GOODS.

Also, an invoice of Paris silk mailines and crapes, nets, laces, etc. etc., of all qualities, in great variety. Also, 200 lots of straw trimming, bonnet buttons, ornaments, etc.

JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES.

Also, 500 doz. genuine Jouvin's kid gloves, in regularly assorted sizes, for first-class retail trade. [4 1 2t

FIRST LARGE SPECIAL POSITIVE SALE OF 400 CASES STRAW GOODS, FOR SPRING OF 1867.

We will sell,

On Friday Morning,

April 5, 1867, by catalogue, on a credit, commencing at 10 o'clock, 400 cases Straw Goods, of newest spring shapes, consisting in part of, viz.:—Ladies' new styles Split Straw, Rough and Ready, Coburg, Pamela, Tape, and fancy Bonnets.

Also, ladies', misses', and children's fine Split Straw, fancy China Pearl and Coburg Hats of newest spring shapes, to which the early and particular attention of buyers is invited. [4 2 3t

VERY CHOICE

OOLONG TEA,

$1·25 PER POUND

FOR SALE BY

THOMPSON BLACK & SON,

BROAD AND CHESNUT STREETS,

3 30 stuth3mrp] PHILADELPHIA.

CHOICE DELICACIES FOR THE SEASON.

Pates de Foie Gras; Potted Tongue; Beef; Ham; Strasbourg Meats; Bloaters; Anchovy and Shrimp Paste.

Game in great variety from the Western Prairies.

French Peas; Mushrooms; Green Corn; French Olive Oil; Boneless Sardines; Maccaroni; Choice Wines and Cordials.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.,

3 14 tuthsp] PHILADELPHIA.

AUCTION SALES.

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, NO. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.

SALE OF VALUABLE EUROPEAN OIL PAINTINGS.

On Tuesday Evening,

At 7½ o'clock, at our Art Gallery, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a collection of Oil Paintings by living artists of Paris, comprising a great variety of interesting subjects. Among the artists will be found

Hagaman,	Caron,	Leonardi,
Maibranche,	Girard,	Besans,
Ullman,	Bourg,	Hildebrandt,
De Grailey,	Guillimenet,	Diebold,
Delaux,	Schoutan,	and others.

The paintings are now open for exhibition with catalogues. [4 1,2t

GREAT SALE OF SHEFFIELD PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.

Direct from the well-known House of Joseph Deakin & Sons, Spring Street Works, Sheffield, England.

On Wednesday Morning,

April 3, at 10 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a choice and beautiful assortment of first-class Silver Plated Ware and Cutlery, comprising Tea and coffee services, entree dishes, dish covers, salvers, cake baskets, card receivers, wine and pickle stands, berry dishes, soup tureens, molasses pitchers, salts and cups, gold-lined sugar baskets, dinner and breakfast casters, flower vases, dinner and dessert knives and forks, complete in mahogany cases; fish carvers, butter and cake knives, pickle forks, spoons and forks in plain, beaded and King's pattern.

Also, a large assortment of superior ivory balance dinner and tea knives with meat and pultry carvers to match.

Full particulars in catalogues. [4 1

Sale at No. 1110 CHESNUT Street.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO FORTES, CARPETS, MIRRORS, PLATED WARE, ETC.

On Friday morning,

At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large assortment of superior parlor, chamber, and dining-room furniture. [3 1 5t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

AUCTION SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

B. SCOTT, Jr., will give his personal attention to sales of household furniture, at the residences of parties removing or breaking up housekeeping, on the most favorable terms.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF IMPORTED CHROMOS, FINE STEEL PLATE AND COLORED ENGRAVINGS, ETC.

On Tuesday and Wednesday, April 2 and 3,

At 11 o'clock morning and 7½ o'clock evening of each day, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold, without reserve, a large and extensive assortment of fine foreign Chromos, Steel Plate and Colored Engravings, all richly mounted in velvet and fine gold-leaf frames.

Open for examination on Saturday. [3 29 5t

A. D'HUYVETTER'S FOURTH SALE OF HIGHEST CLASS PAINTINGS AND LAST SALE OF THE SEASON AT THE ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.

B. Scott, Jr., is instructed by A. D'Huyvetter, of Antwerp, to sell by auction,

On Thursday and Friday, April 4 and 5,

At 7½ o'clock, his entire invoice of

HIGH CLASS MODERN PAINTINGS,

selected with great care and judgment from undoubted sources, including many important and well-known works of highly esteemed and eminent artists of the English, French, Dusseldorf, and Flemish schools.

The Paintings will be on view, *free*, in the eastern galleries of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, on Monday morning, April 1, and remain open day and evening until nights of sale.

Sale peremptory. [3 29 7t

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

SPRING STYLES BONNETS

—

OPENING THIS DAY.

—

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT Street.

3 25 2m

MOURNING MILLINERY.

ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MOURNING BONNETS,

AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

3 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOGH.

M. BERNHEIM,

Having reopened the Store

NO. 145 N. EIGHTH STREET,

Will continue his old business,

MILLINERY GOODS,

With the addition of

DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS.

His old customers and the ladies in general are solicited to examine his stock, which is constantly replenished with the latest styles, and which he will sell at the LOWEST PRICES, Wholesale and Retail.

N. B.—A liberal discount allowed to Milliners, Dress and Cloakmakers. 3 8 1m

No. 726 CHESNUT STREET.

We open to-day a full and splendidly assorted stock of

FRENCH AND NEW YORK BONNET FRAMES

STRAW HATS,
STRAW BONNETS,
BONNET RIBBONS,
TRIMMING RIBBONS,
VELVET RIBBONS,
SILKS,
VELVETS,
LACES, ETC. ETC.
PARIS FLOWERS AND ORNAMENTS.

All of the latest and most approved styles, and at the lowest prices.

Please give us a call.

Country orders promptly and accurately attended to.

WEYL & ROSENHEIM,

3 29 1m No. 726 CHESNUT Street.

OPENING DAY.—The best place to buy Pattern Bonnets, Dress Caps, French Flowers, Straw Goods and a full line of Millinery Trimmings, is at

THOMAS MORGAN'S

GREAT CENTRAL MILLINERY HOUSE.

Wholesale Department, No. 72 N. FOURTH Street.
Retail Department, No. 408 ARCH Street. 4 1 6t*

JOHN C. ARRISON,

AT THE OLD STAND,

NOS. 1 AND 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET

PHILADELPHIA

Would invite the attention of his friends and customers to his

LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT

OF

HOSIERY GLOVES,

AND THE LATEST NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

ALSO,

TO HIS IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT,

Made of the best materials by hand, and warranted to fit and give satisfaction, or money refunded.

PRICES MODERATE. [1 22t

REMOVED.

JOHN THORNLEY,

INDIA RUBBER AND GUTTA PERCHA MANUFACTORY,

No. 503 CHESNUT STREET,

Above Fifth, North Side,

Opposite the Mayor's Office (formerly at No. 311),

PHILADELPHIA.

MACHINE BELTING, STEAM PACKING, ENGINE HOSE,

And all other articles of Vulcanized India Rubber used for Mechanical and Manufacturing purposes. 3 1 1mrp*